Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TO-DAY.

Men and women of Chicago, the fate of our country under Providence is in the hands of its loyal citizens. The hour has struck when we must decide by additional sacrifices of treasure and blood the dread issue forced upon us—*Shall the Republic live or perish?* The rally of to-day should gloriously attest that Chicago is loyal and true. Rally and gather every patriot, to kindle anew the fires of our zeal at one common altar, and from to-day as never before let the stern duty of the war begin. There must be but one place for traitors and treason,—*beyond the Federal lines;* but one party—for the Union, but one country—from the Lakes to the Gulf. Let to-day witness the earnestness of our citizens of every class, and their devotion to these principles. Let stores and places of business be closed, and the day be observed publicly, seriously and earnestly. Read the call, attend the rally, and carry out the purposes and aims of the occasion.

THE SOLDIERS' WHOLE DUTY.

Gen. Pope enunciates a plain principle of war making in the Shenandoah, which certainly never "struck Patterson" or any other of our Generals in Virginia. We are to have no more of this watching and guarding the homes and farms and niggers of rebels in the confederate service. There will be little grain to be watched, for our army and horses will use it; no niggers to be taken care of; for they will all fall in behind our boys and go to work for the Union; no spiteful secesh matrons and vinegar maidens to be guarded, for all such will be sent to their affinities beyond our lines. The Federal armies will make a clean sweep. For just this have the people sent them. Let no one be in a hurry to fall in love with Pope. A few weeks will tell whether his bulls are blunders, or the first enunciated policy of the war sustained by practice, and vindicated by results.

Appropriations for Naval Expenses.

The Naval Appropriation bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, provides for expenditures to the amount of $43,000,000. Of that amount $11,000,000 are for equipment and repair of vessels, $5,000,000 for ordnance, &c., and $3,000,000 for transport vessels and additional steamers. Authority is given for purchasing ground to extend the Boston Navy Yard, and also for augmenting the hospital grounds, &c., at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The spirit ration is abolished, and the president is authorized to appoint ten midshipmen at large from sons of officers who have served their country with distinction in the military service.

Premiums for Recruits.

According to an army order just published for volunteer recruits for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of $3, and for those entering new regiments a premium of $2. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance to regular and volunteer recruits, will be paid under such regulations as the paymaster general may establish. During the continuance of the existing war, $25 of the $100 bounty previously authorized by act of Congress, will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

Gallant Livingston County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PONTIAC, Ill., July 25, 1862.

The Board of Supervisors of this county give $100 dollars bounty to volunteers and *pledge support to families.*

R. B. HARRINGTON, Clerk.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
No More Sods to be Thrown.
OLD ABE'S POLICY.

We find the following in the Washington (July 23d) correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*:

The president yesterday stated, in the hearing of several gentlemen, that he had done with "throwing grass," with mild measures, and henceforth should conduct the war with severity. Rumors have been floating in the street for several days, to the effect that the president was about to issue formal instructions to his generals, demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and carrying out in good faith the recent legislation of Congress. From what I hear, I am inclined to believe this is true, and it is probable that such instructions have already been sent out.

A very long cabinet meeting was held yesterday upon the subject, and there was an encouraging degree of unanimity. There is some tenderness towards the border slave States, even on the question of slavery, but none whatever towards the Gulf and Atlantic slave States. I hazard the opinion that the policy of the government will be to totally overthrow slavery in the cotton and sugar growing States by every method in its power. It will not stick at any obstacles, being convinced that the only hope of making those States obedient is to entirely destroy slavery in them. Total abolition in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, is resolved upon, or I am grossly misinformed. There will be no proclamation upon the subject, but it is none the less the fixed policy of the government. Mr. Lincoln has a prejudice against anti-slavery proclamations, and will quietly inform his generals of his purposes, and will make no flourish in the matter nor permit them to make any. With slavery abolished in the Gulf and Atlantic States, it will take care of itself elsewhere—will gradually expire.

Humanity Strangled by Red Tape.

[Wash. Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

An Illinois regiment, (the 63d), which arrived here a week ago, after marching to Alexandria, and encamping in a low, unhealthy place, found two hundred men upon its sick list. In consequence of some informality in its muster rolls, the Surgeon General could not be convinced that the regiment had been mustered into the United States service, although the men were here with arms in their hands, and accordingly he refused to admit them into the hospitals. After a day's exertion by the soldiers relief committee of Illinois, and by several members of Congress from that State, the colonel commanding the post at Alexandria was prevailed upon to permit the regiment to change its camp to a more healthy location, and to give it an empty building for a hospital.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.
Cotton Burning—Beauties of Purchasing it of Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—There have been several commitments to the military prison to-day among them Rev. W. H. Hopson, recently in the rebel army, who will be sent south of the federal lines.

Advices from Tuscumbia state that 6,000 bales of cotton have been burned by guerrilla scouts in that neighborhood within the past ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in cotton burning discriminate in favor of the secessionists. *They let them sell and get gold from Union men* and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

A Rather Doubtful Case.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The British schooner Star of the East offered her manifest on Tuesday for clearance. The bills of lading were prepared for Long Cayone, of the Bahama Ports. The cargo consisted of provisions and assorted goods, well adapted to the use of the rebels. The deputy in charge of the clearance department of the custom house detained the vessel, and she is now held in this port. The case has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The shipments were made almost exclusively through the master, Dennis Evans, who is a negro.

Munificent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The city has appropriated $500,000 to the payment of a bounty of $50.00 to each volunteer to supply the quota for this city. A loan to that amount will be negotiated next week.

Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty fund, independent of the railroads, amounts to $[?]. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to-day subscribed $25,000.

Obituary.

BOSTON, July 25.—Hon. Reul Williams, died at his residence at Augusta, Me., to-day, aged seventy-nine years.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Rev. Benj. J. Wallace, editor of the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, died this morning.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.
RUMORS FROM CABINET AND CAMP.
Gen. Pope Still at Washington
WHAT WILL BE THE PROGRAMME.
Prospect of Stirring Work Ahead.
The Postage Stamp Discussion Settled.
THE NEW TREASURY STAMPS.
Rumored Fighting in the Shenandoah.
More of Jim Lane's Appointments.
THE ACCUSER OF GENERAL MITCHEL HAS FLED.
Postage Stamp Currency Adjusted.
New Provost Regulations at the Capital.
CHEERING ADVICES FROM THE INDIANS.
The Rebels Release the Federal Surgeons.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

While no credit is given to the New York *Herald's* sensation story about Seward's proposed retirement from the cabinet, on account of the adoption of a vigorous war policy, still it is whispered about that there is some dissention in the cabinet on this point. The fact that C. B. Smith was telegraphed to return to-day, gives color to the supposition that a full cabinet meeting was wanted to settle some matter. It had been announced yesterday that Gen. Pope was to leave by the evening train for his headquarters in the field, and at a late hour, when I telegraphed, it was still generally believed that he had gone, but now it appears that at the last moment he was ordered to remain until Gen. Halleck should return from the Peninsula. Gen. Halleck is not expected back in time now to let him leave for the field before the first of next week. We hear of all sorts of rumors about what Halleck is going to do with the army of the Potomac, and the chief ones are that with naval and other reinforcements an overwhelming advance up James River will be immediately begun, or that McClellan's army will be brought back to Fredericksburg to start a movement on Richmond in direct conjunction with Pope. Of course these reports are only valuable as showing the course and conjectures well informed people are taking. The general expectation at Pope's headquarters seems to be that the campaign in the valley will be exceedingly active, as soon as Halleck gets back and Pope gets into the field.

Col. Anson Stager has had four practical telegraphers appointed assistant quartermasters to aid him in superintending constructing and working the military telegraph throughout the country.

The postage stamp currency conflict between the treasury and post office departments is stated to have been settled by an agreement that the post office department shall issue thick ungummed stamps, and the treasury department shall put them in circulation and manage their redemption. The post office department has already made arrangements for the engraving and printing. Mr. Blair seems to have felt miffed at having the matter resolved upon originally without consulting him, and at first didn't manifest a disposition to co-operate very heartily with Mr. Chase. The practical difficulty about counterfeiting is still not avoided. Mr. Chase will soon have ready the stamps authorized by the tax law. These are somewhat larger than postage stamps, printed on thick paper, and likely, when issued, to supercede the use of present stamps as a substitute for silver.

We have rumors about fighting at Warrenton. It has been believed that Jackson and Ewell have been for some days in Gordonsville in strong force, but it is thought not at all probable that they can have reached Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—An order was yesterday issued from the office of the provost marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar-rooms, gambling houses, and other houses of immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to join their regiments.

Isaiah Rogers of Ohio has been appointed engineer in charge of the bureau of construction.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs have received cheering advice from the Indian Territory. The 2,000 white troops who accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression on the Cherokee country, and, with the addition of 1,500 Indians under John Ross, further results are anticipated. Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms to operate against the secessionists in the various tribes. It has just been ascertained that the rebel government professes to have made treaties with the reserve Texan Indians—the Camanches, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Cherokees—and appropriated money to carry them into effect. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed a treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebels.

Col. Scott, the indefatigable agent of the post office department, sent to New Orleans in May, returned here last evening *via* Fortress Monroe. He says Gen. Butler is just the man for the place, and, but for the stringent measures adopted by him, New Orleans could not have been held.

Reverdy Johnson will not return probably for some weeks yet.

The president proposes to make no change in the cabinet, and it is certain he does not propose to dispense at this juncture with a cabinet minister so distinguished as Mr. Seward.

A special to the *World* says: Senator Lane of Kansas has received a most important commission to go to Kansas and recruit troops under the new law just passed. He leaves Saturday. His instructions from the president and secretary of war enable him to receive all men into the service who are loyal, without reference to color, and he will widely proclaim that fact in his order. He anticipates raising one or two regiments of blacks, and of white men in two weeks after reaching home, and while he would not accept a generalship from the president because of its interference with his senatorial seat, he may accept a commission from the government of Kansas, and promptly enter the field at the head of his brigade. The orders of the president and secretary of war are explicit.

A special to the N. Y. *Tribune* 24th says: Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, whose accusations against Gen. Mitchel have been published far and wide, is not to be found. An order for his arrest was issued to-day from the war department, but the military governor returned *non est inventus*. The telegraph is in pursuit of him.

Captain Mansfield, lately provost marshal of Fredericksburg, is here under arrest.

It has been arranged that the postmaster general shall issue stamps on and after the 1st of August, to be used as currency until the secretary of the treasury can perfect his arrangements, when he will buy them at the cost value of manufacture from the post office department, and will redeem as provided by the law. The stamps issued by the postmaster general will probably differ in no respect from those received for postage, except that they will be without gluten.

On inquiry there is authority for saying that all the rumors, statements and conjectures about a division in the cabinet, and a retirement of Mr. Seward, the secretary of state, are totally without foundation.

The authorities of the rebel war department, we learn through Gen. Dix, have ordered the unconditional discharge of all the federal surgeons and army chaplains taken prisoners in discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by this government.

This afternoon the secretary of the treasury received a telegram announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million dollars of U. S. treasury notes, sent thither less than a month ago. They are the first lot of treasury notes sent by the government to California.

Brig. Gen. Butterfield, having recruited his health, passed through this city this forenoon on his return to the army of the Potomac.

THE GREAT REAPER TRIAL AT DIXON.
Interesting Details of the Test.
The Entries and their Performance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DIXON, July 25, 1862.

This has been the most interesting day of the trial, and the closing of the contest between the reapers. To-morrow will close that of the mowers. We can now speak of the results with some confidence.

Each machine had allotted it one and eighty-four hundredths acres. The machines were entered as follows:

W. A. Wood's Self-Raking Reaper drew the worst lot of the whole, the grain being badly lodged. The work was well done—the self-raker compressing the gavels before depositing them beside the machine ready for the binder. The rake works on an endless chain, which, by the aid of cams, give it a life-like motion as it gathers the grain in its iron fingers, moved by its sinews of steel. It was the centre of attraction as it moved with unfaltering steps through the tangled grain.

D. M. Osborn & Co. came next with the Kirby Hand Raking Reaper, doing creditable work; much better than at the trial in grass.

Seymour, Morgan & Allen of Brockport, N. Y., drew the next lot. This is also a self-raker, dating among the oldest of this class of reapers, and whose fame reaches back to the reaper trial at Bloomington, in 1854. It has been much improved since, and now takes its stand among the few first class machines.

This and two or three other machines have attracted unusual attention among those present, and in justice to them and to gratify those interested in first class machines, we shall give a more extended notice of their merits after the busy excitement of the trial is over.

Cline, Seiberling & Howat's, is a Hand Raker. It did good work, while as a self-raker, it is less valuable. The self-raking apparatus is rather a novel one, the platform being a series of harrow slats, forming a skeleton frame, upon which the grain falls, and when a sufficient quantity for a bundle accumulates, the driver places his foot upon a pedal, and the form drops on the ground, leaving the bundle at right angles to the track of the machine, and to its full width directly in the rear, thus making it a necessity to bind as fast as cut, or the machine must stop, saying in the width that the gavel occupies, it is well laid, but its position is almost an inseparable objection against it.

W. A. Wood next came in as a Hand Raker, and did superb work, cutting its quarter in forty-eight minutes.

T. H. Medell of Ottawa has a machine of heavy draft. It was evidently invented several years since, and appears not to have been improved since. The grain was badly laid. No doubt over-driving with this and some other machines had something to do with their condition of things.

Mr. John P. Manny, with his Hand Raker, next entered the field. The driver's seat is so constructed that he can not only drive, but rake off at the same time. This is a new feature in hand-rakers by which Mr. M. claims that he is at least even, if not ahead of the self-raker. This machine did most excellent work, and saving in the draft fifty pounds by dispensing with the extra hand. We can see no reason why this plan will not work. It certainly gave satisfaction to those who witnessed his effort in that direction.

Every improvement that will save a man's labor on the farm at this time is of importance, when farm labor is so difficult to be obtained.

Mr. M. belongs to a family of inventors whose fame is known wherever waves the golden harvest, or grass is needed for the lowing herd. His machine, for grass and grain, four of which are on the ground, have elicited the admiration of all present. Rockford is a favorable point for manufacturing machines, and will lose nothing to her credit by sending out such fine specimens of the handiwork of her mechanics.

McCormick's Self-Rake had the next chance. The rake of this machine is attached to the reel, and at each revolution turns out a bundle whether it be great or small, depending on the thickness of the standing grain. In some cases these must be doubled for binding, while in others, especially if the grain is short, are too large. This we consider a serious defect in the rake, and to our mind almost conclusive against it. At the same time the work is well done, that is, the butt of the sheaf is even laid in the best position for the binder, with the exception that it is of the width of the cut of the machine, not being gathered. Could it be compressed in leaving the rake, and its quantity regulated, it would stand among the best, but these two points are too serious to be overlooked.

In the course of the day Wood's rake was applied to the machine, and with most satisfactory results. The draft of the machine is among the most severe, the machine is heavy but as much of our farmers regard strength and durability more than power, this has not been a serious objection, but now, when strength, compactness and ease of draft are being combined in other machines, the former will give much value to this point.

E. Ball, of Canton, Ohio, drew a badly lodged piece and made a bad handle of it. The same may be said of the reaper of George S. Curtis of Chicago, the rocking of which was decidedly bad, the rocker obliging the platform to be extended too far out. This machine runs without gearing, using a cam motion. This principle has been essayed in reapers on several occasions, but without favorable results. Mr. Curtis is sanguine of success, and yesterday's trial in grass certainly looks in that direction.

McCormick cut his lot in forty-two minutes each. H. H. Taylor with the Buckeye, came out in the same time and done very neat work. Mr. Easterly of Wisconsin laid his gavels badly, cutting his lot in thirty-eight minutes, which will to some extent account for the bad work. Mr. Rugg of Ottawa, with his square drift machine, did but little better, leaving the gavels in a half-circle. The wide cut doubtless is the cause of this. The last machine was the "Cayuga Chief" of Sheldon & Co. of Auburn, N. Y., which did the best work, laying the bundles most compact, in the best direction for the binder and making the least waste. We shall have more to say of this valuable machine per mail. The headers were put to work in the afternoon, but they attracted but little attention. The great feature of the day which never failed to draw the crowd, was the grain binder of W. W. Bursin of Iowa. This is a most ingenious machine and is destined to make a revolution in the harvest field, and will dispense with several hands a day in binding, for one man can bind all that one machine will cut. It was attached to one of the six-foot machines of J. H. Manny, made by Emerson & Co., of Rockford. This machine will cut in an ordinary day's work, twelve acres, and with this attachment, with four men, will have it shocked up as fast as cut. What effect it will have on the self-rakers we will not at present discuss. That it will save labor any person can see. In fact it is another milestone in the field of progress.

Emerson & Co., manufacturers of the J. H. Manny machine, have for several years donated to the society a machine to be awarded for the best forty acres of wheat, and have made it a rule not to compete for the award; this accounts for their absence. Then, as above stated, the committee, though still reticent, have to-day shown activity and care in conducting the trial, and we think are heartily sick of the programme that they laid down at the outset. That it was one replete with injustice can be easily shown, but as it is now probable that they will retract and give the result and date of the trial at an early day, we will pass it over for the present.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA
GEN. POPE'S LATEST ORDER.
NO MORE WATCHING REBEL CHICKEN ROOSTS.
ALL QUIET ON THE JAMES RIVER.
THE REBELS CONCENTRATING NEAR GORDONSVILLE.
Conference of Halleck and McClellan.
The General Exchange of Prisoners.
PRESENT STATE OF THINGS AT RICHMOND.
Rebel Rumors from Gen. Buell.
The Rebel Report of Seven Pines.
What Gen. Johnston Claims.
Reports of Rebel Division Commanders.
Reported Demonstration on Washington.
The Exchange of Prisoners Adjusted

WAR BULLETIN.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency.

Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the government.

No soldier serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.
(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Rappahannock county, Va., July 23.—Recent telegraph reports from Warrenton, that Jackson was near Gordonsville, is confirmed. He is at Louisa court house with 24,000 men, and Ewell with a command is Gordonsville—making 30,000 altogether. Their intention is to break our lines and get up a demonstration on Washington to draw off our forces from Richmond.

A report to a New York paper says: Secretary Stanton said, having decided on an exchange of prisoners, Col. Corcoran will probably be in New York in ten days.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Siethen, from New York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing, loaded with vegetables for the army, an article they have been suffering for a long time.

The flag of truce boat Canonicut, went up James River yesterday morning and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe where she only remained ten minutes and steered off in the direction of York River. The steamers Spaulding and Knickerbocker arrived last evening with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond. The Knickerbocker goes to Philadelphia and the Spaulding to New York, and they will both leave here this morning for their respective destinations. The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been lying up the James River for some time, near James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river and anchored in the roads, just above Fortress Monroe.

I have not ascertained the cause of this move. Large Union forces of artillery are reinforcing those already at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—The mail boat from Harrison's Landing reached here at half-past four, and reports all quiet and no news from the army on the James River.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Washington special to the *Herald* says: "I learn from pretty accurate private sources that Ewell's, Hill's, Longstreet's and Jackson's divisions of the rebels have left Richmond privately during the past fortnight, mostly going over the Virginia Central Railroad, and are now concentrating near Gordonsville, constituting an army 60,000 strong. Undoubtedly an attempt is making on Maryland or Washington. Our people are still uncertain whether it will be made up the valley or this way. Counter raids are to be instituted by us. A force may push for Richmond from Fredericksburg.

A special to the New York *Times* says: Gen. Halleck and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, left this morning for Fortress Monroe. Gen. Halleck will return on Saturday. It is understood that the president gives him entire control of all military affairs.

There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter with vigor and determination. Let the men be forthcoming without delay, and all will be well.

Gen. Halleck will have a personal consultation with Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d inst. is received. Its leading editorial is upon the pending exchange of prisoners. It says the basis of the exchange has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in the history of this war. It is the acknowledgement of our *quasi* nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the government of the United States treats with the government of the confederate States through commissioners.

The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the *Enquirer*. The 7th Virginia regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Monday, 30th of June, carried into action 225 men and lost 111—nearly one half.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circulation in Georgia. The *Enquirer* has another groan for the price of marketing in Richmond. It says that high prices are still raging, and the hucksters are making a mint of shinplasters.

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are James R. Randall, the author of the secesh song "My Maryland, My Maryland," and Mr. Boulord, formerly law partner with Judah P. Benjamin, both refugees from New Orleans.

The *Enquirer* claims that one more confederate victory will end the war, and that commissioners for a truce and armistice will meet those necessary pleaders to peace.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The steamer Freeborn arrived at the navy yard last evening, bringing the prize schooner Saline recently captured in the Rappahannock River.

Citizens along the Rappahannock and Peankatank Rivers are represented to be in great consternation, especially those who recently deserted the rebel cause and took the oath of allegiance to this government. Wandering parties of rebel cavalry are said to be making their appearance at times, in this vicinity, and impressing citizens into the service of the rebel government. The alarm is so great that large numbers of men sleep nightly in boats in the stream in order to prevent being surprised and captured.

Maj. Fairbanks, of the 5th Michigan regiment, died in this city this morning, from the effects of the wound received on the 30th of June in the battle near Richmond. His remains will be taken to Detroit.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Gen. Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines appears under date of June 24th. He excuses himself for the imperfectness in his report by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Gen Huger the fact that the confederate plan to destroy the entire corps of Gen. Keyes was not realized, in consequence of Huger's delay in getting into position and ready for action. He claims as follows: He took in the battle of Seven Pines ten pieces of artillery, 6,000 muskets, one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about 3,000, and Major General G. W. Smith reports his loss at 1,283. The loss of the enemy (the rebels) is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded 10,000, an estimate which is no doubt short of the truth. The *Enquirer* has the following: "Gen. Stuart's cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee forces engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Yankee lieutenant and six privates were captured, and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raids."

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond and the *Enquirer* complains of bogus military guards who shoot down men wantonly and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and bruising. It also complains of straggling desperadoes and runaways from camps, whose chief occupation is stealing, stabbing, bruising and rowdying.

Under the head of "Buell in a tight place," the *Enquirer* has the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, July 21.—The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tullahoma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a tight place.

The *Enquirer* has a large list of hospitals, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital huts, it is stated, are being erected in Howard's Grove and Mayo's and Debrill's warehouses, and the Danville workshops in Manchester have also been opened for hospitals.

Dr. Garnett's son-in-law is announced as not dead, but alive and well.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.
CAPTURE OF THE ARKANSAS DISCREDITED.
Military Matters and Movements.

CAIRO, July 25.—The steamer Silver Moon arrived this morning from Memphis. She brings forty prisoners and about 400 discharged and furloughed soldiers from Curtis' army. Capt. Pierce of the 3d Iowa cavalry, died on board, just as the steamer arrived here. His remains will be sent home. The prisoners are in charge of Lieut McAdams of Missouri. Gen. Curtis had returned to Helena from below. He reports that the enemy has crossed into Arkansas in considerable bodies, and have carried with them twenty five guns of various sizes, and he thinks they intend to reinforce Hindman. Gen. Curtis has forbidden the purchase of cotton near his command, that article being in the hands of secessionists. It is little better than aiding the revolutionists to pay them for it. He thinks it should be confiscated.

Needing a warehouse in Helena which belonged to a secession merchant, he gave the owner notice of his intention of taking it. The owner said it was full of furniture at first, but finally said that he had secreted cotton in it, and begged that it might be taken out at night, for if the inhabitants found it he would be assassinated. His request was granted. Gen. Curtis' army is soon to move, if it has not already gone; but not to Vicksburg, as has been said. The report of the capture of the rebel gunboat Arkansas is not yet confirmed.

MEMPHIS, July 22, via CAIRO, 25.—Major General Sherman has assumed command of Memphis. He will enforce all orders heretofore issued by his predecessors. About 400 persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday. 130 received passes to go south. Many expected upon the arrival of Gen. Sherman the order requiring them to take the oath or leave the city would be modified, and have delayed taking action till to-day; consequently the provost marshal's office is thronged with applicants for passes, and those who desire to take the oath of allegiance.

No news of importance from Vicksburg. Advices to Sunday night say the mortars had been shelling the batteries several hours, but had failed to elicit a reply from the rebels. It is believed that Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last Friday night. The canal is completed, but water will not be let in until there is a rise in the river.

Later From Europe.
Arrival of the Steamship Ætna.
THE LONDON PAPERS DISCUSS THE AMERICAN WAR.

CAPE RACE, July 24.—The Ætna, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th, passed this point last evening.

The Jura and China, both from New York, arrived out on the 13th, and their news was received with great interest. The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that General McClellan has sustained no serious disaster, and is practically nearer Richmond and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war. Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The London *Times* is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Gen. Butler in his intercourse with foreign consuls, and says that is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors. He should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The *Morning Post* says affairs approach a crisis which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the North. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and the great question is, when shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition?

The *Daily News* points out what would be the feelings of England, if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 25.—The steamship Kangaroo from New York passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock this Friday morning. She was boarded by the news yacht, and news from the United States to Wednesday evening placed on board.

A PAINFUL PICTURE OF A PAST POLICY.
Beauties of Don Carlos Buell's Operations.
HOW NOT TO DO IT.
Sad Condition of East Tennessee.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]
CINCINNATI, July 21, 1862.

There has been a woful want of alacrity in the administration of military affairs in the department of the Ohio ever since it was organized. When we reckon up the beggarly account of things done it presents a pitiful spectacle. With the exception of Mill Spring, in which case the enemy made the attack, there has been no really great movement made in the entire region under command of General Buell. All that he has done has been prepared for him by more active outside pressure, and it is only at the last respite when he has accomplished that little.

We do not know all of the considerations which may have led to his appointment thereto. His functions as paymaster were certainly not prepossessing as a general in the field. He may have had a certain kind of conservatism which made him popular with some of the border state men, but in all the real sterling qualities of a commander he has yet failed to come up to a respectable standard.

The same remark may be said of nearly all his subordinate generals. *Mitchel is probably the only one who has done well.* So strong is this contagion of routine that it smites all who come under him. Gen. Crittenden, we regret to hear, was "in bed at his hotel" at Murfreesboro the other day, when his troops were being cut to pieces. Gen. Buell if we are not mistaken, was junketing at the Louisville Hotel on a similar occasion of peril to his army. Surely it is time that this life of ease and jollity were broken in upon.

We might reasonably complain that Johnson's army was allowed to evacuate Bowling Green without Buell's knowledge, but we have every right to complain that the succor so long expected and so long promised to the people of East Tennessee has not yet reached them. We have recently been thrown among a number of these loyalists and refugees, whose sources of information are of the best, and we learn that for more than a year now they have been looking for our armies; but as they look upon the slowness of our movements—the utter stagnation, we may say—they are sick at heart and filled with the deepest gloom.

This is not the worst—every day increases the difficulty. At any time within a year an army might have gone into the valley of East Tennessee, supported itself and raised another army; but every hour that passes takes away not only the material but the moral influence we should gain by its possession. It is a crying shame that the gallant people who so long withstood the tyranny of the confederate army, and who sacrificed life and property in their attempts to overthrow it, should have been so long neglected. *They are now obliged, in many cases, to enlist in the southern army or be shot down.* Reliable gentlemen just from there, and whose names I must suppress, for sufficient reasons, inform me that the state of things is such that it is as much as a man's life is worth to remain and be friendly to the Union.

The same logic which they have used elsewhere they use now in East Tennessee. "If you are not with us you are against us," and "if you are with us come with us and prove your sincerity by entering the ranks." This is a hard measure, and one which the blood of every patriot must revolt at, but it is the one now being enforced against the men of East Tennessee who have hitherto held aloof from the army.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the federal army should occupy the country, as we can recruit more rapidly there than anywhere else in the country, and from the very men who will be made to fight against us in case we delay.

The valley of East Tennessee is one of the most fertile and most thickly settled of any in the South. Probably it is the most productive for its area of any south of Kentucky. From it the confederates have drawn a large proportion of their supplies. 200,000 hogs alone were raised in the district. All or most of them have been taken by the armies of the South. At the present time it is one of their most reliable sources for their supplies.

It is a continual reproach upon the enterprise and sagacity of our commanders that the great trunk line of railroad between Montgomery and Richmond, running through the backbone of the confederacy and along the great bed of breadstuffs for the South, is in uninterrupted operation. The heroic spirits of the valley burned several of the bridges in the spring, and were summarily shot and hanged for the deeds. Our armies are now and have been encamped for weeks within fifty miles of this railroad, with a friendly people intervening, and yet we have found no one with the courage or the sagacity to break up this line of communication. It is useless to recount the difficulties; it is the business of a general to overcome difficulties. The immense benefits to be drawn by this stroke should have brought it long ago.

The confederates abandoned Cumberland Gap. It is a strong place. No considerable force can ever come from the rear; they must come from the front. Then why, we ask, do not our forces push on to Knoxville, and why do they not destroy the communication of the rebels at Chattanooga or eastward?

The truth is there is a terrible and fatal paralysis afflicting our armies through their commanders. The uplands of Tennessee and Alabama are neither so hot nor so remote as the wilds of Arkansas and Missouri. The advantages of piercing the heart of the confederacy are large and important, strategically considered.

We have 6,000 or 7,000 men at Cumberland Gap, many of them Tennesseeans. These men are anxious to get home so as to relieve their persecuted wives and families; they will fight to do it, but for some reasons they are not permitted.

It has been suggested to us by prominent and intelligent persons from that section that it would be well if the public attention, and that of the authorities, could be drawn to this matter. From an investigation into the facts we are convinced that there is an impediment somewhere which needs to be knocked out of the way. When we look at the map, at the position of our forces, when we take the testimony of intelligent people on the subject, there seems to us no good reason why such a period of inaction should be allowed to ensue in this vicinity.

The rebel army at Knoxville is probably near 10,000 strong, under Gen. Kirby Smith. Some thousands more are guarding the line of railroad and important towns, but by a timely movement upon Knoxville it is morally certain the enemy would abandon it. It is time there was a battle in East Tennessee!

The Merrimac No. 2.

[From the New York World 23d.]

The success achieved by the rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas in running through our entire Mississippi fleet admonishes the government to be on its guard against the Merrimac No. 2, now nearly completed at Richmond. There is no doubt at all as to the existence and formidable character of this vessel. She was seen by several of our surgeons in Richmond, and by Col. Charles of the Tammany regiment, who is now in this city wounded. The new vessel is described as being a formidable ram. If the Navy Department has provided anything of the kind for the James River it is not known to the public, and while this state of things continues much uneasiness will be felt. It would be awkward if some fine morning an array of formidable batteries should suddenly make their appearance on the banks of the James River below the position of our army, and at the same time the new ram attack our wooden fleet above. Neither the Galena nor the Monitor are rams, and would therefore scarcely be able to impede the progress of the Merrimac No. 2, if she is thickly iron-clad, as reported. If there are to be any more Merrimac raids, let us be at least prepared for them.

Political Intelligence.

DAVENPORT, July 25.—Hon. Judge Thayer was nominated as a candidate for Congress by the democratic convention held at DeWitt to-day.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A good second-hand Covered Buggy and Single Harness. Address Box 6001.

WANTED—Drug Clerk.—One who understands the Prescription Business thoroughly can find a good situation by addressing Box [illegible].

WANTED—A young man who has had experience in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Trade, to go to Springfield Ill. Must be of good moral character, active, and willing to work for fair wages. Good references required. Call at Satterlee, Wells and Faulkner's, No. 24 Lake street, from 9 to 11 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS. CHICAGO, July 26, 1862. There will be a meeting on 'Change, Monday, 28th inst., at 12 M., to make the alteration to Rule 5, section 8, as posted on the bulletin board at their rooms. SETH CATLIN, Sec.

MRS. S. ANDERSON, Clairvoyant, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium, can be found at No. 118 South Lasalle Street. In regard to the fact of spirit Communion satisfaction always guaranteed.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION. WAR MEETING. The Association will hold a Special Meeting on Monday morning, July 28th, at 9 o'clock, at their rooms, to make arrangements to take under its auspices "Scott's Commercial Regiment" and assist in its speedy completion, under the name of the Mercantile Association Regiment. This regiment has four companies with nearly their full complement of men, besides several skeleton companies and squads. All members are expected to be on hand promptly, and all other patriotic citizens are invited to attend. MERRID LADD, Sec.

SUGARS! SUGARS!! 500 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, 500 bbls Refined, Now landing and for sale at lowest market price, by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 44 & 46 South Water street.

BAY WATER For Bathing, Genuine for sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street.

WE CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS ON REAL ESTATE For three or five years, on FAVORABLE TERMS. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. DISABLED SOLDIERS and the WIDOWS and MINOR CHILDREN of deceased soldiers are entitled to Pensions, under the new law of July 14, 1862. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 88 Clark street.

FOR SOLDIERS AND TRAVELERS—Those Dollar Cases, with full directions, are JUST THE THING—at the Homeopathic Pharmacy, Corner of Clark and Washington streets. C. S. HALSEY.

BY E. & W. MORGAN & CO. GOVERNMENT SALE —OF— HORSES, MULES, MARES, Jacks and Jennies, BOTH. Condemned and Captured from the Enemy. ON TUESDAY, JULY 29th, At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart, Fifth Street, cor. of Carr, St. Louis. Will be commenced the sale of upwards of eight hundred condemned and captured government animals. By order of COL. WM. MYERS, Asst and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ARMY NOTICE.—Assistant Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until July 29th, 1862, for supplying one thousand (1,000) cavalry horses, to be inspected at the Quartermaster's horse yards in St. Louis, and to be delivered in ten days from date of contract. [illegible] M. MYERS, Col. and Q. M.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The City Council of the city of Cairo, Illinois, [illegible] Board of Public Works of the City of Cairo, Ill. Cairo, July 22d, 1862.

New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. SUNDAY TRAIN. There will be a Special Train to Rosehill to-morrow, Sunday, July 27th, leaving the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot [illegible]. JOHN C. NEWHOUSE, President.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, IN TWO VOLUMES, BY HON. J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountains," &c. The work will give an important and complete History of America's great war, by one who is universally acknowledged to be the "most vigorous and spirit stirring writer of the age." It will be Beautifully Illustrated with Engravings on Steel, Embracing Naval and Battle Scenes and portraits of officers prominent in the war. The publishers are sparing no efforts to make this the most attractive work ever issued from the American Press. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Canvassing Book will be ready in August. Energetic and reliable men wanted in every town and county of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, to canvass for the above work. For territory, terms, &c., call on or address, with stamp, C. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington-st, Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY July 26th. See advertisement on other page. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

CHAS. L. NOBLE WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Price. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 62 Lake street, Chicago.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships. City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. [illegible]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000 Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

R. T. CRANE & BRO. LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES! 102 West Lake Street.

TERRA JAPONICA, OIL VITRIOL, TANNERS' OIL, LARD OIL, BRIMSTONE, FLOUR SULPHUR, MARBLE DUST, WHITING, POTASH IN CASKS, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Fluted Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c., at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, & Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS, For sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO WAUKEGAN. The Clark Street M. E. Church and Sabbath School will make their Annual Excursion to WAUKEGAN AND FOREST BAY GROVE, On Tuesday, July 29th. [illegible]

HO! FOR ST. PAUL. THE GREAT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON. There will be an Excursion to St. Paul, over the Chicago and North-western Railway, via La Crosse, ON TUESDAY, July 29th. [illegible] LET ALL IMPROVE IT! [illegible]

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

Military.

RECRUITS WANTED.—I have orders to raise a Company of Volunteers, To be mustered into the first regiment organized in this county, under the late call of the President for 300,000 additional troops. When mustered in each man will receive $100 cash and from $11 to $20 per month, besides $100 bounty at the end of the war. Call at my office and enroll your name, your country wants you. IVAR ALEXANDER WEID, Recruiting Officer, 261 & 263 Randolph street, and 89 Kinzie street, corner of Wells.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. Wanted immediately for the MARINE ARTILLERY, Seamen, Boatmen, Ordinary Seamen and Riflemen, For the Naval Expedition under command of W. A. HOWARD, New York. Pay the same as the Navy for Seamen. Riflemen and Landsmen same as Infantry. All have the benefit of prize money, and the addition of a complete outfit, And $100 Bounty at the expiration of the service, three years or the war. [illegible] of the bounty money to be paid in advance on joining the Regiment. Also, Pension and Prize Money. List of clothing for Marine Artillery—1 Long Pea Jacket, 1 Blue Cloth Pea Jacket, 2 pairs Duck Trowsers, 1 Black Silk Handkerchief, 1 pair Long Stockings, 1 pair Blue Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair Blue Satinet Trowsers, 1 pair Boots, 1 pair Shoes, 1 blue Cap, 1 pair Drawers, 1 Flannel Shirts, 2 Linen Frocks, 2 Blankets, 1 Mattress, 1 Glazed Hat. Landsmen joining this corps have nothing to do with working the vessel. They will be employed as riflemen and heavy artillery. No knapsacks to carry or long marches. This is one of the most desirable corps to join in the service. Apply to CAPT. C. D. C. WILLIAMS, Recruiting Officer, corner of Lake and Market street, near the bridge.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 71st, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 23 Clark street, (up stairs,) OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 23 Clark st., up stairs.

Safes.

BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.—Second-hand, Bacon's make. Cost $450, with $250 lock. FOR SALE AT $125. F. W. PRATT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.—Outside and inside folding doors heavy iron and bright bolts, with Burglar Proof Chest inside 40x16 inches. The most Elegant Safe ever sent to Chicago. Weight 4,800 lbs. Everybody is invited to examine it. No other Safes in the world are finished so well. Manufactured by DIEBALD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

HOUSE SAFE FOR SILVER WARE—In use a short time. Good as New. Price $80. Also, several second-hand Fire Proof Safes to arrive. Prices $25 to $40. F. W. PRATT.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. Notwithstanding the recent great advance in all kinds of Cotton Fabrics, we will retail FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER, CORSETS AT OLD PRICES. Ladies, even though not in immediate want of these goods, will do well to buy NOW, as they must soon rise materially in price! GRAVES & IRVINE, 75 LAKE STREET.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 worth of Essential Oils, of French importation, for lands in Iowa, Wisconsin or Michigan, at $3 per acre, or for improved city property on which an incumbrance will be assumed. Address Post Office Box [illegible], giving full description of State, county, location, &c., &c.

SHIPPERS, ATTENTION. We have Perfected Arrangements Which enable us to Insure Cargoes and Freight Lists AT RATES As favorable as other Insurance Agents. Call and see us. LOCKE & SANSUM, 6 Board of Trade Building.

TOMATOES CHEAPER THAN POTATOES.—For a few days this has been the state of sales at 50 State Street. H. P. STANLEY.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER. Who has secured a reputation for superior work excelled by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed. THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business. Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. [illegible] A large assortment of EASTERN CARRIAGES Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also—HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Brewster, Pravo & Co., Printers, is hereby dissolved. All monies due the late firm will be paid only to C. F. Brewster, and the printing business will be continued at the old stand, 128 Lake street, by the undersigned. C. F. BREWSTER, D. F. WILSON. Chicago, July 25, 1862.

$25. A respectable, steady man wishes a situation in any respectable business. He will give the above sum to any person who will furnish him with one that will prove satisfactory. Address, for three days, "D. F. C.," Post Office.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Fine Crops to be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information sent free.

SOMETHING NEW.—The business community in the vicinity of the [illegible]

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.—A first class Steamer leaves Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush street Bridge, Every Morning, at 9 o'clock, [illegible] A. E. GOODRICH, Agent.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

IMPORTANT WAR BULLETIN.

We copy from the New York *Tribune* of Wednesday a comment on the first executive order under the confiscation bill, which was telegraphically referred to yesterday. We also re-publish the war bulletin, on which the comments are made. The objection made by the New York *Tribune* is, that while the order authorizes generals to employ the blacks, it does not promise or offer them their freedom for serving the Union, but leaves them liable to be returned to their masters to bondage, and the secesh, after the war is over. We cannot believe that the President contemplates doing anything of the kind; but it is unfortunate that he did not expressly declare in the order, that the slaves thus serving the Union, shall be free. This must yet be done before they will take sides with us against their rebel masters. They must have this pledge.

TWO DESERVED PROMOTIONS.

Out of the long list of generals whose nominations were not acted upon by the Senate, exceptions were made of two names, which were pushed through. The first of these, J. B. TURCHIN, 19th Illinois, belongs to as skillful and brave a soldier as our army contains. He was believed to be willing to make war as war should be made, and to hit a head wherever he saw it. To these peculiarities and to the persecution that he is enduring from others who lack his faith, his promotion is due.

C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin, also obtained his Brigadiership, and, we are sorry to say, against the efforts of one of the Senators of his own State. His intimate knowledge of men and affairs, and his brief experience as a colonel of cavalry, were a sufficient guaranty that his new duties would be honorably discharged. His confirmation is a compliment of which his friends may be proud.

FILL UP THE REGIMENTS.

We suggest to private givers to the war fund, the propriety of disregarding our example and directing their contributions to be expended in paying the bounties for recruits for old regiments now in the field. They are sadly in want of men. They are well drilled, and, for their strength, efficient. The troops composing them have learned the art of war in the field, and the way to secure comfort with the limited appliances of the camp. Men going into such regiments are at once put where proficiency in military duties comes easy—where, indeed, it cannot be avoided. The officers are mainly tried and approved. They know what their men should have and how their wants are to be supplied. In a word, one thousand recruits distributed among three thin regiments will in one month be able to do the country more service than twice that number massed together under green officers can do in half a year—more service with greater safety to those who do it.

We trust that of the thousands of dollars being put into the hands of committees in this city for war purposes, a large share may be expended to fill the gaping ranks of the regiments now more than a year in the field.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

Since England, through the organ of her nobility, the *Times*, has began to howl against the adoption, by this government, of a system of military emancipation—emancipation as a military necessity—we may properly inquire, what has been the practice of English armies when on our soil. In the Revolution, every black man in the parts of the South which had an English visitation, was set free, and thousands of the men were sent to the British West Indies. In the war of 1812, every slave that got within the British lines was emancipated; and had New Orleans been captured in 1815, the commander of the British forces would have carried out his intention of proclaiming freedom within all the country subjected to his arms. Since our earliest recollection, the defenceless condition of our South, containing within its borders a large black population that might be incited to revolt by a foreign enemy, has been an occasional theme of the virtuous English press, the *Times* included; and there is no doubt that, were our Union restored, war with England would bring in its train an invasion of the South—freedom to the blacks being inscribed on the invading banners. The English people are too practical not to see their advantage in such a cause, and any ministry that used the arguments employed by our "conservatives," to excuse neglect of its adoption, would be hooted out of place by public contempt—hooted out as milksops. So much for the last English bugaboo!

THE WORK OF THE DAY.

We do not say that Illinois stands foremost among the loyal States that have so lavishly contributed their men and money for the war. We do say that in the number and gallantry of her troops, the importance of her services in Congress and in the field, she has done well. Let others than those of her own household say that she has done best of all.

Her energies are again taxed, and the depth and endurance of her patriotism are again put to the test; and it is vital to her honor and the good name of her people that she should show no flagging nor weariness now. Her quota is large, and the demand for the men who compose it is made at a moment when the rural population are busily engaged securing an abundant harvest, and when manual labor was never more profitable than it is in our larger towns. But in spite of these drawbacks, we know that Illinois will nobly respond, and that her exalted reputation will be still further heightened by the result that the recruiting will show. But it is necessary that the State should not only maintain her superiority as to comparative numbers, but that in the time consumed in getting her new regiments into the field, she should manifest more than her former alacrity and zeal. The demand is for men—men now, not next November or January. Let us hope, then, that the noble example that Chicago is inaugurating may be imitated from Cairo to Galena, and that our State may never, in this great contest between patriotic communities, be left in the rear. To call meetings, to lay before the masses the nature and importance of the crisis, to reanimate love of country, to exalt courage, to stimulate hope, to give money, to organize societies for relief, and, above all, to encourage and reward enlistments, must now be the duty of the people. Our country and its institutions are in danger. Men of Illinois, there is a great work to be done!

SOME ENEMY HATH DONE THIS.

The rubescent visage of Bridget, daughter of the morning, as maid of all work at No. — —— street, was clouded and her brow sullen as she entered upon her matin occupations not many mornings since. Nothing went right with Bridget, under whose hands the steak charred, the coffee like a shy debtor evaded a settlement, and the toast burned. There was no end of trouble in the domestic world that morning, and finally the whole suppressed disturbance came out, when Bridget wiped her red arms and told her mistress to "get a naygur" right away. An explanation followed, and the indignant domestic poured her plaint full and strong that the "Lincolnites were for freeing the naygurs and bringing them all north to drive out honest white folks, and that is all there is to this war," and Bridget stormily disappeared into regions consecrated to her dormant occupation.

Well and what is there national or important in [illegible] not unknown to the domestic skies of the best regulated families. Simply this, which is to be taken into account with very numerous straws, larger and lesser, that show the handiwork of the enemies of this country operating upon the minds of the humbler laboring classes by the powerful levers of caste and pride of race. The recent disturbances in Northern cities, which our own has not escaped, are proofs already serious enough to invite attention, that poor Bridget's trouble is only a smaller offshoot of a growth of disaffection, diligently cultivated by rebel emissaries thoughout the North. Its aim is to sever the sympathies of the laboring classes of the North, especially the Irish, from the cause of the Union. Do professed loyal papers understand the full scope of these efforts when they play upon these strings, and when their unscrupulous partisan efforts take the direction of inciting and spreading this feeling? It is to be feared that it is not an innocent labor, nor a mistaken zeal with some of these. Everywhere it is the work of an enemy. Free labor has never received greater indignities than in the great House of Bondage. The white laborer for his bread is nowhere else more cruelly degraded than where hewers of wood and drawers of water, agriculturalists and artisans are bought and sold like the ox and the mule. Men reason like idiots who deem that the great fertile South, yet half reclaimed from a wilderness, is to lose its blacks when its and their curse is removed. There will then be fewer blacks at the North than now.

THE WAR POLICY AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

When the premium on gold in New York went up last Monday to twenty per cent., loyal men were justly anxious, and many of them alarmed, at the financial condition of the country. If this thing was to go on, it was plain that our condition must soon become desperate. But during the week the enthusiasm of the country to fill up the requisition for three hundred thousand troops, the stringent and patriotic war orders of Gen. Pope plainly with the sanction of the Government; the order from Secretary Stanton to military officers to "seize and use any property, real or personal, within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, for supplies and military purposes," and to employ the slaves in military service, have inspired confidence among the money kings of Wall street, that something effective is to be done. Hence the premium on gold has been steadily declining. To-day it sunk below fifteen, and some dispatches made it touch thirteen; but later reports gave the closing figure at sixteen and a half. Private dispatches have been conflicting. We refer to our report of the New York stock board for particulars as to the prices ruling there. The decline is about one per cent per day for the last four days.

These facts are significant and instructive. They ought to convince any man that a vigorous policy, one that is aggressive and annihilating to treason, is the only way to save the country and bring this wicked war to a close. No thermometer is more sensitive and certain than the Wall street stock board. When victory crowns the armies of the Union, or a policy is pursued that the judgment of the country knows will secure it, the confidence of the people is buoyant and stocks are buoyant also. The price of gold falls, and the hope that the war is soon to end shows itself most cheeringly in the commercial affairs of the nation. But when reverses come, and especially when a shilly-shally, dallying policy prevails and shrewd self-interest can see no end to the waste that the war is to inflict upon the country, down goes the price of securities, and gold goes up to frightful figures. Will not the "powers that be" at Washington be instructed by the significant events of the week to carry out what has been so well and so nobly begun? Let the President issue his proclamation to the rebels to lay down their arms within sixty days, or all the pains and penalties of the confiscation bill will be visited upon them, and we predict the price of gold would go down to five, perhaps to two per cent. within a week. The power of the government to whip the rebels within the next few months, thoroughly and soundly, if it will only use without reserve all the means at command, no sane man doubts for a moment. A fear that these means will not be so used, is all that keeps gold up to its present enormous premium. Will the government, again we ask, be instructed by the events of the week and give us the measures that shall make Treasury Notes equivalent to gold? The thing can and it should be done.

Congressional Nomination.

The congressional convention of the Vth District of Iowa, met at Winterset on the 21st inst. On the third ballot, Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, at present first assistant P. M. general, was nominated. His opponents in the convention were Hon. Thomas H. Benton, E. H. Sears, M. L. McPherson and Z. Lawrence. The *State Register* says that Mr. Kasson will resign his position in the post office department, and make a thorough canvass of his district upon the stump. As is well known, he is an able speaker, an uncompromising Republican, and when the people of the several counties shall see and hear him, they will be proud to accept him as their representative in the lower house of congress.

Nashville Reinforced

Gen. Nelson, with heavy reinforcements, arrived at Nashville on Thursday. He assumed command of all the troops there. So states the *Union*.

The rebels who made the successful attack on Murfreesboro, have fled towards East Tennessee, and we trust the fighting Nelson will soon be in their midst. Gen. Morgan was still at Cumberland Gap at last acounts.

Iowa State Democratic Convention.

The "Democrats" of Iowa met in convention at Des Moines on Thursday last. Forty out of ninety counties were represented (?) by delegates. Among the prominent individuals present as participants were Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Mahony, of the Dubuque *Herald*, and Clagett, of Keokuk. An extract from the speech of the latter personage will show the character of the whole concern:

"I tell you, gentlemen, there is no use to blink the facts of history. Massachusetts alone is responsible for plunging this country into the horrors of civil war! It was the factious Abolitionism of that State which compelled the South to assume an attitude of armed rebellion. Massachusetts did it all! This war is nothing but a raid on the States of the South. The administration at Washington is corrupt from the 'sole of its head to the crown of foot;' but the Democracy of this country will yet teach Abe Lincoln and his co-usurpers that the 'way of the transgressor is easy.'"

The resolutions passed by this precious conclave of the treason-sympathizers are of the same style. Just one paragraph is devoted to those who are in arms against the Union, and nearly every line of the remaining portion of the series makes war upon those who are endeavoring to uphold the government and put down rebellion.

MILWAUKEE.—We learn from the *Daily Wisconsin* that a rousing meeting of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday evening to take measures to hurry up enlistments. Over $12,000 was raised during the evening. The Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Association and the Merchants' Association have "joined hands" to push the war movement right forward. A State War Meeting has been called at Milwaukee on Saturday evening.

☞ The Nashville *Union*, remarking upon the recent surprise at Murfreesboro, truthfully remarks that "some of the officers take a pride in being careless of danger. They think it shows a generous confidence with the rebels—and it does—to put themselves at their mercy, and generally ends in the utter rout or demolition of the confiding officers and their commands!" When will their foolish confidence reach an end?

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The secretary of war has removed the prohibition against publishing the movements of regiments to the seat of war. This is well. Let the people know how the country responds to the president's call for more troops.

JUST LIKE HIM.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax offers to the first fifty volunteers, who are enrolled in his (St. Joseph) county $10.00 each, to be paid when mustered into service.

☞ Adjutant General Baker of Iowa has given notice that the five new regiments for that State will rendezvous respectively at Dubuque, Clinton, Keokuk, Iowa City, and Des Moines.

OUR ARMY BELOW RICHMOND.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND SKETCHES.

The Past Policy of the War Illustrated.

Will the Blacks Aid Us?

Testimony as to their Services.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISON'S INLET, NEAR WESTOVER LANDING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 1862.

The events of the last fortnight, the newspapers have made you familiar with. How the grand army found it necessary to change its base line; and how after six days of continuous fighting, during which the pluck and endurance of Northern patriotism was made manifest nobly, the army, weary and exhausted, reached this point on the James River. The steamboats and transports and covering gunboats, met their grateful eyes, having preceded them, with their supplies and munitions. It was a great and successful move in a military sense, but why it ever became necessary, why the army was ever in the malarious swamps and pestiferous marshes of the Chickahominy, or why after the enemy exhausted his power in that fierce but unsuccessful attack at Fair Oaks, our legions were not hurled with irresistible ardor upon Richmond, is a matter of conjecture. Somebody has sins to answer for, of which 20,000 sick and wasted soldiers, with 11,000 more as the official reports have it, killed and wounded in the great retreat, are mute but impressive witnesses.

To-day the army with its thinned ranks, (it foots up 90,000 strong) is in good condition. The wounded and sick have been sent away, but how many will come out strong and vigorous for the fall campaign is quite uncertain. Idleness, a hot climate, and concentrated food are terrible decimators of an army. There is an abundance of beef and hard bread and strong coffee, but a lack of vegetables, and the food, half digested, brings on the complaints of summer. The inhabitants of equatorial regions eat little meat, but keep the system cool and free with fruit and vegetables.

I have been surprised to see how uniform is the fading away of the regiments—diet, dirt and digging. Why the government can hesitate about employing the strong endurance and muscle of the blacks in the erection of fortifications and earthworks, is remarkable. Political economy has few problems more inexplicable. They are willing, they can endure the heat, they are the cause of the necessity. The 500 that are used here for unloading the boats, carrying bales, and a thousand miscellaneous duties, are steady, faithful workers, quite as good if not better than the same number of whites, and I speak by the card, after seeing them every hour for a fortnight. Our army, "true to their traditions," are throwing up redoubts and entrenchments. The design is probably to pass the summer here. The river forms the base line, while the arc of the circle is occupied by the outer lines. Within are the stores of the quartermaster and commissary, ordnance and transportation. Horses, mules, signal officers, contrabands and orderlies, are mixed. I am writing in the official tent of Col. B. C. Butler, the able and efficient provost marshal of this post—no slight office, combining the duties of a recorder and mayor of a city of 100,000 men. Frank Leslie's special artist is making a sketch of the scene. He has an eye for the beautiful, and could scarce have selected a finer panorama for his pencil. The yellow waters of the James are rolling in front, covered with the fleet of steamers, tugs, transports, and those dark, mysterious gunboats; behind are the camps far and near of the army, interspersed with long lines of commissary wagons pushing supplies to the front, while opposite are gently undulating hills, with embowered coves and sylvan retreats. It is said that on the plateau over the river, which like the bank on this side rises thirty feet from the shore, and immediately opposite these inviting quarters the rebels have erected a battery of thirty-twos, which some fine morning will open their music upon us. Capt. Rogers of the Galena, and Capt. Jeffries of the Monitor, both have their eye upon them, and promise in twenty minutes to silence and destroy them when the proper time comes. The fleet that lies here is formidable. Twenty gunboats are no joke. The modern system of making up armaments, few in number but heavy in calibre, gives great efficiency. I saw the eleven inch shell sent howling through the heavens three and four miles to the front the day our army closed its retreat. The foe have a wholesome fear of these "monsters," as they style them; one falling in front of a column advancing put them to the right-about, in full view of our pickets.

Our friends here are in good condition, though they have all suffered from the exposure and sickness of the spring. Col. Farnsworth of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has a swollen leg, and has gone home to recruit his health. The regiment look well. They have undergone much service, scouting and in the advance. Major Beveridge a little gray, yet looks well. The Yates Phalanx, the 39th Illinois, Col. Osborne, came down from Alexandria with us, having made up part of Shields' brigade in the Valley of the Shenandoah. In that ill-fated valley they have marched and counter-marched as far and as well as Xenophon led his noted 10,000, with numbers reduced, but with martial tread and bronzed countenance, they are here, their ranks reduced to 500, ready for any duty to sustain their country's honor. Col. Mann, a good soldier, was with us yesterday. He has seen service, and I trust will have a regiment of his own for the next campaign. Dr. Haven was in two days ago, and gave me many interesting incidents. He has been in all the battles of this army, excepting two, and has witnessed scenes of carnage and death that too fearfully tell of the ardor of our men and the generalship of our foes. The malignant spirit of rebellion will not readily be put down, and who know this so well as the surgeon of a fighting brigade.

The sanitary commission here, as elsewhere, are the most efficient branch of the army. Their floating hospitals, large North River steamers, are clean, airy and convenient. Dr. Watson and Secretary Olmstead leave nothing to be desired. The sick and wounded turn their fevered faces upon cool linen sheets, in rice beds, with fresh towels and ice drinks, far more comfortable than many will find even in their own homes. I wish I could say more for the regular surgeons of the army. With some honorable exceptions, they seem to be ever in the wrong place, never where they were wanted most. Never shall I forget the scenes of the 1st and 2d of this month. The rain had made the landing and the roads cut up with commissary wagons and heavy artillery, an impassable sea of mud. The sick and wounded were gathered in thousands on the landing, and near headquarters, shivering and cold, with scarce a blanket among a hundred—fires still more rare, covered with mud, weary wayworn, sorrowful representatives of that gallant army that marched out from the capital, with proud step and flashing bayonet, "to push the enemy to the wall." Out of this chaos of mud, staff officers, orderlies, fragments of companies, mud bespattered artillery wounded, stragglers, and vagabonds, came, with the sunshine, discipline, and duty. The steamboats carried off the sick and disabled, the provost guard hurried the stragglers to their regiments, the roads dried up and order resumed its sway, so that when the president came down to see his favorite general the army looked efficient, the artillery thundered its welcome, the cheers rang out lustily; and while bands played patriotic airs, and the mellow moonbeams danced gaily on sabre and bayonet, none mentioned the long files of sick and wounded on shipboard and hospital, not to speak of the 6,800 officially reported sweltering in the reeking tobacco granaries at Richmond. The president was reassured, and returned to Washington with a lighter heart. The army, it is supposed, will remain here for a month or two, until the summer heats are over, and the recruits on the last call come in. But what then? Are we to be ever content with that masterly strategy which displays itself in retreat? And are these new offerings of blood and treasure to be held in suspense, digging for long weeks roads through miasmatic swamps, throwing up entrenchments, while the enemy are retiring at their leisure to fresh and more formidable defenses, and consuming themselves and the country's ardor; while our enemies laugh in their sleeve and compliment our general on his skill. Have you seen the late Richmond papers? But hark! there comes the dull roar of a heavy gun away from the front; and again there is another. An officers says it is firing on pickets, who are reconnoitering in force. There is a body of 12,000 rebels hovering about our front to watch, or if opportunity offers to attack. And then the balloon goes up to take an observation. Again and again the firing is down the river, from the gunboats. These secession people living on the river have a way of firing every day upon our mail boat and transports with rifles, and now and then they run a light battery down to the river side and pitch their shot into any vessel of war or peace that is floating by. It is a curious reflection, standing amid so much of life and activity to reflect that every effort of mind and muscle about us, on land on water, in air, every appliance of art and science has but one end. There is no productive industry here. The steam power, the balloon, the telegraph, the agencies of sea and land guided and used by 100,000 men, conspire to the same result, destruction. There is, however, one exception to this: on the left of our lines, in the midst of a beautiful lawn terraced and graded to the waters of the James River, rises a large three storied mansion, in the Louis XIV style, owned by a Mr. John A. Selden, an old man now looking after his health at the Springs, while his sons and grand sons probably swell the numbers of the confederate army. The house is of brick, brought from England 120 years ago. The old trees, the extended grounds, with widely cultivated fields, negroes, horses, barns, imposing iron gateways, and gravelled walks, indicate that "Westover" is a fine, old Virginia plantation—the best indeed I have seen on the James River. The cemetry adjoining, enclose a number of tombs of the Harrison family. The late President Harrison was born near, and his grandfather's family resided on this estate. One of the monuments date back 200 years, the others are dated in the last century. All this is zealously guarded by our troops, so softly falls the hand of war, and though the broad halls and cool shades of "Westover" would be welcome to our sick and weary, no profane hand disturbs its repose, no stranger foot prefer its inviting lawn. By and by, I suppose this war will begin in earnest, and the Lee's and Selden's be made to contribute towards relieving the contest of its miseries as well as other more loyal and patriotic. But I must away to headquarters, where I shall look up Major Barker and Captain Steele with their respective commands. I have seen some of the men who look very well. Lieut. Sheldon has gone home on leave. All have seen service in the Peninsula, and their record reads well.

Another campaign is necessary, which I trust will show better results than this one of the Chickahominy. Gen. Pope and Gen. Burnside united will sweep out the Shenandoah valley. Thank Heaven, the life of this nation is not to be crushed out by treason or incompetency. The time will come, in spite of temporary reverses and delays, when the federal power shall be reasserted and reassumed throughout the length and breadth of this fair land, and if traitors must be crushed, and treason's doom be meted out, let it be so. Illinois will stand firm and true to her past history and her present rank, and purchance will furnish the "coming man," who can wield the power of this government in maintenance of our common heritage. We want such a man, and that right speedily.

THE GREAT REAPER TRIAL.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

DIXON, July 23, 1862.

Arriving on the ground, yesterday, which is one mile from the city, we found a splendid display of reapers and mowers, but, as we telegraphed you yesterday, several others had been delayed on account of the late breaks in the railroads. All of them, we believe, are now on the ground.

COMBINED MACHINES.

The competition in this department—that is, machines for both mowing and reaping—is quite spirited. All of them appear to be well made and efficient machines, and cannot fail of giving good satisfaction, though some of them may prove more valuable than others. Yet we suspect the committee will have no easy task in deciding which shall stand at the head of the list. The entries are:

W. A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., one self and one hand raker.
G. H. Rugg, Ottawa, Illinois.
Sheldon & Co., Auburn, New York.
E. Ball, Canton, Ohio.
Seymour, Morgan & Allen, Brockport, N. Y.
C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill., self raker.
Cline Seiberling & Hower, Doylestown, Ohio.
D. M. Osborn, (Kirby's patent), Auburn, N. Y.
John P. Manny, Rockford, Ill.
H. H. Taylor, (Buckeye), Freeport, Ill.
Geo. S. Curtis, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. Esterly, Whitewater, Wis.
Thos. H. Bedell, (Cosswell's patent), Ottawa, Illinois.

Making fourteen entries, all of them paying an entrance fee of $37.50, cash—an aggregate of $525, seventy-five dollars of which will be returned to the successful competitor.

REAPERS.

That is, machines exclusively for reaping:

H. H. Taylor, John P. Manny, D. M. Osborn, Cline Seiberling & Hower, C. H. McCormick, E. Ball, Seymour Morgan & Allen, and W. A. Wood, (two machines—one self and one hand raker.) Nine entries at twenty-five dollars each—$225.

TWO HORSE MOWERS.

Sheldon & Co., one large and one small machine; W. A. Wood, two machines—one two-wheel and one one-wheel; E. Ball; Cline Seiberling & Hower; D. M. Osborn & Co.; John P. Manny, two machines; H. H. Taylor, two machines, (Buckeye and Buckeye Jun.); Geo. S. Curtis. Twelve entries at twenty-five dollars each, or $300.

ONE HORSE MOWERS.

W. A. Wood. Being but one entry, no premium will be awarded. Entry fee ten dollars.

HEADERS.

J. C. & C. A. Maybury, White Rock, Ogle Co., Ill. Farber, Hawley & Co., Pekin, Ill. Two entries at twenty-five dollars each.

No. of entries.	Entry fee.	Am't of awards.
14 combined machines....	$525	$75
9 reapers	225	50
12 two-horse mowers.....	300	50
1 one-horse mower	10	
2 headers	50	50
Total..............	$1,110	$225

Or an excess of entry fees over $885. With these figures before them we ask, who has the right to withhold any facts that would be beneficial to either inventors or the public. Certainly the State Board can have no claim in this direction. It is, of course, right that the successful machine should be exhibited at the State Fair, but the right to compel the unsuccessful ones to do so, may well be questioned. Thus entailing on them the farther expense and compel them to form the triumph, like prisoners attached to the car of some successful general.

Of what value is this public trial? Of what use to invite farmers to leave their homes and work at this busy season and then not permit them to examine for themselves, to withhold from them the tests applied? The result of trials of draft by the dynameter, the scale of points by which they make the test, are only known to the board. To call this a public trial is but an insult to the good sense of the farmers, who have incurred the expense and inconvenience to be present. The whole proceeding is unusual and unheard of before in the history of similar trials. This trial is supposed to have been gotten up for the benefit of the farmer as well as the inventor of labor-saving machines and implements, and the public innocently supposed that a thorough trial would be had, but such is not the fact. In the first place the Board have assumed the duties of committee men not one of whom acting, is qualified for the responsible duties, over any ordinary farmer. The president is a dealer in dry goods, and probably well versed in pins, needles and toys, but has no claims as a mechanic or a practical farmer, so of other members, however, honest they may be, have not the requisite qualification to judge of material, durability and adaptation of the working parts of the several machines and cannot give them those thorough mechanical and scientific tests that have been promised. They have called in no experts, they drive from the investigation all others, the inquisitive farmer is not allowed to go into the field, the mechanic must stand aside, the members of the agricultural and secular press must put up their note books, and look calmly on. No criticisms must be allowed, for it might inflict an injury on the agricultural society of the State, a society that has been fostered by the State legislature, and which the press has endorsed as one of the useful institutions.

But we cannot fold our arms in silence and permit such an outrage upon the inventors and manufacturers of these implements, made doubly so at this time, when the war is taking from us our most valuable labor.

The inventors have voluntarily made up a fund of over $1,000 to pay the expenses of a thorough scientific trial, and it is due them that their very reasonable expectations should be, in part at least, realized. Sufficient progress has been made in the trial to show that no effort has been made, no mechanical experts have been called in to assist, and in charity we are led to the belief that the board have not as yet fully made up or adopted even a scale points. We intend to give an impartial history of the trial, so that what advantage may accrue to the public shall not be withheld.

THE MOWER TRIAL.

This afternoon the great trial of the combined reapers and mowers—as mowers—came off. The weather was fine, the crowd of spectators rather large, the horses all large and in fine order, the machines well oiled, the committee with their coats off, the spectators wearing summer smiles, and your correspondent calm and as unruffled as a May morning. The acre of grass had been allotted to each machine, being a strip forty rods long and four wide, seperated from each other by the turning of a double swathe. When at three o'clock Col. Capron swung his hat as the signal, away went the teams with the several mowers attached, and the grass streaming out from behind the rapid flying and keen-edged sickles. Some trotted, some ambled, and a few walked at their fastest gait. The spectators gathered in knots near their favorites discussing the chances of the race. Now a machine is clogged—it again starts off; and yonder is another—quickly the drivers pull the offending grass from the polished sickles and resume their speed. The spectators become more and more interested as the ribbons of standing grass were rapidly mown down. In some instances the more haste the worst speed, as seen in the constant clogging, occasioned by the extra motion. Rugg, of Ottawa, with his great awkward, ambling machine, was in close contest with the heavy side-draft of McCormick, both machines drawn by powerful horses,—now clogging, now ambling, now trotting, the wide swath following them in a sheet of new mown hay. Curtis, of Chicago, was the only dispassionate driver, his powerful team kept a steady walk as the gleaming sickle spread out the wide swath,—on he went, more slow but sure, no clogging impeded his progress, and in twenty-eight minutes his task was done, and nobly done.

The race between Rugg and McCormick was rapidly narrowing down, but the former came out ahead, having completed his plat in twenty-four minutes working time, and one minute ahead of his more heavy draft competitor. One after another closed up their swaths, and the reeking teams had an opportunity to breathe.

This might be called the first point in the scale of contestants by which the relative merits of the machines were to be tested, and appeared to disclose the fact that the whole thing was intended to be decided by speed alone. The field selected was a smooth bottom, the grass standing upright with about one and a half tons to the acre, and no field for a race could have been more happily situated. It was not adapted to test the ability of the machine, for the most indifferent one could not fail to do fair work under such circumstances; but we must confess that no inconsiderable part of the work was badly done from the use of the high speed, which has demonstrated that mowers as at present constructed, are not adapted to this kind of exercise. [illegible] inventors must turn their attention to this, and if the public here decide that it shall hereafter form an element in the harvest field.

In the trial of reapers to-morrow [illegible] shall hope to see a more rational system [illegible], and some useful fruit developed; but thus far the trial is one of the most transparent humbugs that we have ever witnessed. RURAL.

The Gallant Fifty-First.

CORINTH, July 19, 1862.

A. G. DOWNS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this morning and was fortunate in meeting Dr. Bryant, hospital stewart, here with teams, and delivered the packages sent by me into the wagons, so that they will be received at the hospital this afternoon. I find my regiment removed to Eastport on yesterday morning, some forty miles from this place. I shall probably reach there some time to-morrow. You may post the TRIBUNE on this change, so that friends may know where to direct their letters. All well and doing nicely. Kind regards to Lieut. Lester. In haste.

Yours, &c.,
SAM. B. RAYMOND,
Major 51st regiment Ill. Vol.

☞ A. T. Stewart & Co., the great New York dry goods firm, are charging eight per cent. on all specie they give in change, and pay eight per cent. on all they take, which is certainly the most equitable way of treating the currency question.

APPEAL OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Call from Our Hospitals.

Help for the Sick and Wounded.

N. Y. AGENCY OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, 498 Broadway, July 4, 1862.

To all Loyal Citizens of the United States:

The executive committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, acting under authority from the national government, is once more compelled to appeal to the people on behalf of the sick and wounded of the people's armies East and West. For their relief it asks money and supplies—at once, and in abundance.

The necessity is too urgent to admit of any elaborate statement of its nature and extent, or of the work the commission is doing. Some information on both points will be obtained from letters and papers herewith laid before the public. They have been taken almost at random, for there is not time even to look through the letters and reports in the hands of the executive committee. It is sufficient to add, that high officers, at many points, have repeatedly acknowledged the service rendered by the commission, (or rather by the people, of whom the commission is an almoner,) to the respective commands, as of the highest value and importance.

From May 1 to July 1, the commission has expended $87,565 72-100 dollars. About nine-tenths of this sum has been laid out in the purchase of hospital stores and appliances for the relief of the sick and wounded at every important military station, and in the equipment of the flotilla of steamers and sailing vessels now in the service of the commission as hospital transports. Its treasury is now nearly exhausted, at the very moment when the army most needs its aid, and when, if it had $100,000 at its command, it would still be far too weak for the urgent work before it, and would still be obliged to see hundreds perishing for want of its aid, in the army of the Potomac alone.

Thousands of brave men are now lying without sufficient shelter, food, or attendance, in the camps and depots on James River. Very many of them are destined to perish who could have been preserved by a blanket, a suit of hospital clothing, and a few days' allowance of proper diet and stimulants instead of their ordinary rations. The commission has saved hundreds if not thousands of men since this campaign began, by supplying these inexpensive wants. A very few dollars provides what can save a soldier's life, worth in mere money value hundreds of dollars to the army and to the community. At this time, of all others, the country cannot afford to waste the lives of men trained by a year's experience, and made veterans by the terrible week of continuous battle through which they have just triumphantly passed. The transport service of the commission is also rendering indispensable aid to the country in bringing North men who would have perished if left in the malarious hospitals of Virginia, but who are enabled, after a short sojourn in a healthy Northern climate, to rejoin their regiments. By thorough system, complete ventilation, attention to all sanitary conditions, and a liberal supply of comforts and appliances, which the government does not yet provide, it is believed that these "floating hospitals" have been made superior to those heretofore employed in the service of any country.

This is but a part of the work on which the commission is engaged. But it is, at this moment, by far the most pressing. Its magnitude is appalling, in view of the multitude of those to whom be question whether help from the people shall reach them to-day or to-morrow is a question of life or death—and in view, also, of the moral certainty that a few days will increase that number by thousands. For the sake of this work the commission has thought it right to contract its other operations for the present and concentrate its resources mainly on the relief of the sick and wounded on the peninsula.

It may be said that the government should do all this without help from private charity. Were this true, the default of government would not excuse us in leaving our soldiers to perish without an effort to save them. But it is only partially true. While active operations are in progress, and especially at the close of great battles, the prompt and thorough relief and treatment of the sick and wounded requires an amount of force, in men, material and transportation, which no government has heretofore been able to keep permanently attached to its medical department. At such times volunteer aid from without is indispensable to prevent the most fearful suffering, and waste of life, however faithful and untiring the medical staff may be. Such aid must be regularly organized, in order to be economical and efficient, and the commission, with its large corps of officers and agents on the ground, experienced in their duties, and in confidential communication with the military authorities, seems the best organization through which the sympathy and affection of the people can reach and relieve the people's army.

It should be added that the improvements lately made in the organization of the medical bureau, and the exertions of its able and energetic head surgeon-general Hammond, will, in all probability, soon render a large and costly portion of the work originally undertaken by the commission (that of sanitary inspection) superfluous.

Contributions in money are earnestly solicited. They may be addressed to

George T. Strong, Treasurer of the Commission, 68 Wall street, New York.
Thomas H. Faile, Jr., Superintendent of New York Agency, 498 Broadway.
Horace Binney, Jr., 227 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston.
Frederick Law Olmstead, Secretary, &c., 244 F street, Washington.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago.
Dr. J. S. Newberry, Cleveland.
Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Cincinnati.

For the kind of supplies required, reference is made to the letter of Mr. A. I. Bloor, appended hereto. These supplies should be sent to the office of the Women's Central Relief Association, No. 20 Cooper Institute, N. Y., or to F. L. Olmstead, Secretary, 244 F street, Washington.

Among the supplies now most urgently needed, are vegetables, fresh or canned, as anti-scorbutics, beef stock, hospital clothing, and bedding.

By order of the Executive Committee.
G. T. STRONG, Treasurer.
H. W. BELLOWS, President.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

Interesting Particulars of the Movement—Bravery of the Rebel Troops—Col. Berdan's Services.

[Extracts from a Private Letter.]

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

DEAR B: In order to understand what follows, let me premise a little. Our guns were placed in a line along the brow of a gentle inclination, and were about ten feet higher than the level space in front. Before the batteries on the right was a large field covered with grass and bushes, a foot or eighteen inches high. On the left was a corn field, with the corn about as high as the bushes. It was about twenty hundred feet to the woods in front, and on the right the woods ran around nearer the guns a little.

The rebel army made two attacks, one from the right and one from the left; both were equally determined and fierce, but the one on the right was by far the shortest but the most magnificent. After driving in our skirmishers on the right, (company E, from the New Hampshire Sharpshooters) the rebels shelled us terribly. For an hour it was hell personified, but to one who has never been under fire of batteries, shooting these most infernal of all contrivances, shells, it is an utter waste of time to attempt to convey a realizing sense of what the words "being shelled" means. All at once the bombarding ceased, and an ominous silence ensued. From experience we knew what was coming, and anxiously gazed at the woods to see from what point they would emerge. Every nerve was braced for the coming hand-to-hand deadly struggle. In a moment, as it were, the woods on the right were filled with a dense mass of human beings, and in another moment a long, steady line advanced firmly and quickly into the open space. What daring! What madness! Infantry charging immense batteries at a distance of half a mile over a level plain raked by nearly forty cannon. Throwing aside all aid from their own cannon and cavalry, they desperately formed on an open plain, and pitted themselves against our infantry, cannon and cavalry. It was sublime—and forgetful of all else save their boundless courage and daring, I swung my hat and cheered till the tears ran from my eyes.

The moment they hove in sight, twelve Parrot guns and four large howitzers begun the dreadful work of death and destruction; covered with dust, whole companies, as it were, going down at every discharge, the cannon playing quicker and faster; still they closed up, and closed up, and closed up their shattered ranks, and advanced further and further into that awful arc of certain death; shot and shell, cannister and grape, mowed them down, yet firmly as ever did the veterans of Napoleon they advanced, and faltered not. Already the remnant had reached so near that the loud, clear tones of the officers could be distinctly heard, and the batteries seemed doomed. Thousands were killed, but hundreds survived. The guns were doomed. I held my breath, when lo! right from under their faces in the long grass came a volley from our gallant men, who up to that time had lain concealed in a little ravine, or rather ditch. Flesh and blood could stand no more. They broke and fled, and our men lay down again while those terrible cannon hurled destruction into the fleeing mass. Three-fourths of that brigade were left on that field, and all I have related did not occupy more than ten minutes.

We were whipped at Gaines' Mills. The cavalry appeared on our right and appeared anxious to charge on the bridge in our rear. They could have done it easily. Then the whole army would have been ruined. It was the most critical moment of the battle or the war. A beaten army, a bridge and morass in the rear, a stampede, add to that a charge by 3,000 cavalry on the bridge, and any one may see the terrible result. To Col. Berdan is due the most of the credit of saving the army. Rallying the men, forming a nucleus, he began to inspire the men with the idea that all was not lost. Still they wavered. Officers and men were forced into the ranks; others, assured by the colonel, assisted him in the terrible struggle not to win the day, but to save the army. At length our lines were formed, and at this critical juncture the cavalry appeared on our right. They had not seen our rout, and supposed the lines were reinforcements. They were not decided, and appeared to be calculating the chances. On their decision depended the fate of every-thing. Colonel Berdan seeing this, ordered an aid to ride to the rear and gallop up announcing that Richmond was taken. He did so, and the effect was magical. The men cheered, flags were waved, and the cavalry thinking our whole army was there, halted, and we were saved. When they afterwards learned from prisoners the real state of the case, their mortification was excessive. Gen. Morell thanked Col. Berdan and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he indeed had done.

It was the turning point. Generals in the front could not have seen it. Luckily Col. Berdan was equal to the emergency. It is impossible to portray the effort required to stop the tide of 10,000 retreating men. You can only comprehend that it was done, the cavalry charge averted, and the bridge kept and the army saved.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Grand Scouting Expeditions—No Army in Force—Alertness of Our Troops.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The recent scare in regard to the threatened advance of the rebels on Winchester is entirely abated. Four scouting expeditions of Gen. Miles', Gen. Piatt's and Gen. Kelly's commands have returned to their respective headquarters, and report no enemy in force within fifty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and Potomac River. The force that threatened Winchester last week was discovered to be only a few hundred local cavalry or guerrillas, who, after making a dash forward and driving in some of our pickets, retired as suddenly toward Staunton.

The vigorous movements of our troops, under the immediate command of Gen. Banks, on both sides of Staunton, will force the enemy to evacuate all the immediate country, and much relief is being felt along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and on the Maryland border. The people have felt secure enough under the protection of the guns in the fortifications raised on Camp Hill and other points, by command of Major General Wool; but much uneasiness exists among some of the loyal people throughout the valley concerning the movements of Jackson, whom they have come to concede as almost an omnipotent being. I really believe they place as much reliance upon the promise he made the people of Winchester, that "he would soon return," as the secessionists do themselves.

Rumors of the most conflicting nature reach us daily in regard to the movements of the rebels, but as they are undoubtedly set afloat by Southern sympathizers I do not care to repeat them. The only danger to be apprehended is from the guerrilla bands making a dash upon small bodies of our men who may be left to guard certain towns on the Winchester side of the valley, but that Jackson will come forward with force and contest the ground with Pope inch by inch, no fears need be entertained. Jackson don't do business in that way, and he knows Gen. Pope too well to trifle with him, or to rush into any place that he cannot as easily get out of.

The iron railroad bridge for this point ordered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is rapidly approaching completion in Baltimore City, but some months will elapse before it is erected. The wooden bridge, which was swept away by the freshets several weeks ago, has been fully replaced, and the travel over the road is excellent—public confidence in its security having been restored. A general United States Hospital has been established here by medical director Simpson. It is under the charge of surgeon E. Dawson, and contains about 300 convalescent patients. Hospital tents are being prepared for the accommodation of over one hundred men.

A Wet Blanket.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d inst.]

We print this morning a "War Bulletin" from headquarters, whereby the Union commanders in the unequivocally rebel States (not including Tennessee, nor, of course, Kentucky, Missouri, etc.,) are directed to make free with property needed by their armies, and to employ "persons of African descent" when required as laborers, etc. Those laborers are to be paid, but not a word is said as to their being freed. On the contrary, the natural inference from the terms of this order would be that they are to be finally returned to their former owners, no matter though these be the most malignant traitors.

If this is all that is to be done by the government in obedience to the confiscation-emancipation act, then the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends. No equivocating, higgling, hair splitting, hang-back policy will now save it. Unless the slaves are given to understand—and that speedily—that the Union wants their services enough to give them liberty therefor, then the rebellion can never be put down. This country is very strong; but it is not strong enough to subdue eight millions of white rebels in perfect subjection to a relentless military despotism, while we unite with it in keeping four millions of black slaves at work in the fields, the arsenals, the trenches of those rebels.

We speak plainly, for in this crisis it were treason to be silent or ambiguous. Unless the slaves are afforded ample and palpable inducements for quitting the service of the rebels and embarking in that of the Union, the great mass of them will continue to serve their masters while the latter destroy the nation. And this order does not supply the shoves of rebels with an adequate reason for braving peril, privation, and death, by a speedy flight from the house of bondage to the sheltering folds of the flag of the free.

Of course, we do not know that the President will not stop here. We trust that he will not. Yet the appearance of this Order would seem to indicate that nothing further is contemplated. If that be the fact, we sadly feel that the nation is undone.

But no—the government cannot stop here. Even if its present purpose were to go no further, the resistless march of events will compel it to revise that purpose. Let there be no murmuring, then, no despondency, no faltering, but let every effort be made, every energy exerted, to push on the work of recruiting, and thus insure the triumph of the armies of the Union. Each of us has his own duty to perform—let him thoroughly do so, that, whoever may falter, or whatever may be the result he may rest in the proud consciousness that he has done his best to serve and save his imperiled country.

Cowardice Among Officers.

Gen. Keyes, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, makes some remarks upon the distasteful subject of cowardice, from which we make an extract below. It is to be wished that such an energetic policy as that expressed by Gen. Keyes had been generally followed, and that confessed cowards, bearing commissions had been strictly dealt with, as required by the discipline of every good army. The general says:

"I should be glad if the name of every individual who kept his place in the long struggle could be known. All those deserve praise and reward. On the other hand, the men who left the ranks and field, and especially the officers who went away without orders, should be known and held up with scorn. In some of the retreating groups I discovered officers; and sometimes the officers were furthest in the rear. What hope can we have of the safety of the country when even a few military officers turn their backs upon the enemy without orders? Such officers should be discharged and disgraced, and brave men advanced to their places. The task of reformation is not easy, because much true manliness has been suffocated in deluding theories, and the improvement will not be complete until valor is more esteemed, nor until we adopt as a maxim, that to decorate a coward with shoulder-straps is to pave the road to a nation's ruin."

Grateful and Gracious.

[From the Norfolk Union.]

Yesterday the sick of the 19th Wisconsin regiment were gladdened by a visitation of ministering angels.

A party of Norfolk ladies (whose names prudential considerations admonish us to withhold), called at the hospital, tendering "aid and comfort" to the patients. Their substantial benefactions, and above all, their priceless sympathy, were gratefully accepted.

The husbands of most of these ladies are now serving, by compulsion, in the rebel army at Richmond. One of them relates that, pistol in hand, she resisted the forcible abduction of her husband by an armed press gang, whose urgent invitation to join their party, proved literally *irresistible*. But force prevailed, and her husband was actually torn from embraces, and dragged into a service—servitude is the appropriate word—which is abhorred.

Such is the gallantry of the *soi distant* "cavaliers" towards the amiable sex; and thus it is that the ranks of their *volunteers* are recruited.

Resignation of Judge Fuller.

Hon. A. C. Fuller, at present Adjutant General of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the officers and members of the bar of McHenry county, resigning his office as Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit of this State. He says:

"As it has been charged in the public press that I have held and received pay for two or three offices, permit me to say to you what I have never published in the newspapers, and that is, that for services rendered the State for the last year I have declined to receive a dollar. Last fall I resigned the office of Bank Commissioner and have only received my salary as Judge for my past year's services to the country."

Who is to Pay the Cost.

Our Canadian neighbors are extremely anxious that the British Government should send over a large force for their protection, but the idea of the provincial treasury footing the bill is particularly disagreeable.

The Toronto *Leader* quotes the London *Daily News* as saying:

"Whether it be that the Canadians apprehend no danger, or that they are satisfied that the Imperial government will defend them at all hazards if attacked, most certain it is that these colonists are not prepared to incur any expense for military purposes. Let them be treated as the people of New Zeland have been treated. Let them be told that if they desire the military aid of the Imperial government they must pay for it. But if they refuse to pay for it, let them be fairly told that the Imperial troops will be withdrawn. The connexion with England is either valuable or it is not. If it be valuable let something be paid by those who desire to continue it; if it be of no value, then let the colonists say so, it will be dissolved."

To this the *Leader* answers, that the demand that Canada should pay for the Imperial troops granted them, in addition to keeping up its own militia, is to the last degree unreasonable, because utterly impossible of execution. That journal therefore thinks it impossible to resist the conviction that there is a powerful party in England who are anxious to get rid of the Colonies.

Hon. I. N. Morris on Vallandigham.

Hon. I. N. Morris, late Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District, in a letter of advice to the editor of the Quincy *Herald*, speaks of the infamous Vallandigham as follows:

"The Democratic party is true and loyal, and unwilling to follow such a man as Vallandigham, of Ohio, in whom Judge Douglas had no confidence, as I know from frequent conversation with him, either as an individual or professional patriot."

Terrible Revelations from the South

Anarchy and Barbarism in Texas.

Slaves Burned in Louisiana—Testimony of a European Savant.

The *Independence Belge* of July 8, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May last by M. Houzeau, a savant of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, but who recently tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Independance*, "and if they did did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem to horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the European partisans of American secessionists would defend." We translate those letters, which are so well authenticated:

"MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 27, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade has kept me in Texas as in a besieged city, depriving me of all communication with Europe. The government of planters here have increased this isolation by suspending the mailing of newspapers, and by suppressing most of the mail routes, whence results a state of isolation very favorable to ignorance and tyranny.

"What I have seen about me, and what I have heard from the mouths of sufferers and witnesses, forms a frightful tale. I have forwarded a few pages to the *Revue Trimestrielle*, since my arrival in Mexico. I could have increased the catalogue of atrocities which the slaveholders are accumulating to their eternal shame. I only wish to speak of facts which I can prove, but will add a few others which I believe to be perfectly veritable.

"A pregnant woman being indisposed, her master had her whipped to make her go to work. She dragged herself to the field and fell upon the ground in the pangs of childbirth. Another punishment was here administered. The lash was applied, and brought off strips of flesh which were so thick that one could actually see the lungs of the miserable woman, who during this torture gave birth to still-born child, and a few minutes after died herself.

"Another fugitive was hung up by the hands, and in that position perished of hunger; his master even had the cruelty to place near him a plate of smoking warm meat, which was renewed at each meal time. One of the comrades of this martyr told me that his last words, in a low dying voice, were 'let me eat—eat.'

"I have seen free negroes banished, and freed slaves, when free papers were not preserved or in due form, sent back into slavery. When I say negroes I wish to avoid the phrase 'persons of color,' for it is not so easy to find a purely black negro. The colored population, especially that portion of it which is free, is crossed in the first, second or third degree. There are among them persons whiter than you or I, and they suggest a pretty question in genealogy.

I have seen a German, who was for a time a slave in one of the territories where the slavery of poor white men is freely defended. An odious attempt has been made to re-establish slavery in this part of Mexico. Civil war has been provoked here and sustained by the subsidies, arms and ammunition furnished by the planters. Matamoras, where I now am, is in ruins after a three months' war proportionately more murderous than the wars of Europe. Yet, notwithstanding the American cannon, the heroic population of this city, which has Indian blood in its veins, has repulsed the brigands who have assaulted it from Texas.

What could I do in such scenes of confusion! My humble possessions were seized by these men. I had seen several of my neighbors killed in their field, and a few of them scalped. Others had fallen beneath the axes of the furious rangers, because they were Unionist. I had seen Bole Augustin cut up with knives before the justice of the peace of San Antonio. I had seen another pursued by a man firing a revolver at him, till he fell bleeding and dying in the market place. What should I do! The path of duty seemed to be effaced. I was at once forced to leave my house, and leave to the terrible vigilance committee four bare walls and the ashes of my burned papers.

I only retained a memorial of the Unionists of San Antonio for the cabinet at Washington, a document which, if found on my person, would have been enough to have hanged me ten times over, as a spy or correspondent, or a Unionist. I rolled it up and hid it in the barrel of my rifle, and the American consul at Matamoras, an energetic citizen of New England, to whom I transferred it on my arrival here, has forwarded it to Mr. Lincoln, who, by this time, must have received it.

"I cannot express to you my satisfaction on finding myself free on this side of the Rio Grande. Would that my voice could be heard all over Europe. The Southern States are witnesses of a criminal attempt which rivals the most bloody and abhorred cruelties of the Inquisition. To this sanguinary tyranny is added a throng of terrible passions—all of those passions which are engendered by the possession of man (or woman) by man. There are no longer limits, no longer restraint, no longer modesty. Near to Seguin (Texas) a master was recently struck by a slave for having in his presence attempted to violate the honor of his negro wife. Of course the negro husband was hanged.

"In this pretended political movement of the South there is a return to barbarism, which the customs of the times, the spirit of our country and our ideas of humanity and religion cannot permit. This impious and heathenish attempt, which openly adopts as its motto 'the extension and perpetuity of slavery'—this criminal attempt cannot succeed. The question of the liberation of slaves assumes every day a more practical form."

LETTER NO. 2.

"MATAMORAS, Mexico, May 13.

"I am lucky, after having lost all my property, in saving myself from hanging as an abolitionist. I have had a hard journey hither from San Antonio, and have found here a true friend in the American consul.

"I have lost all my goods, and was forced to burn all my papers, including all my notes on the condition of society in the South, which, though very moderate, were tinged with an abolitionism (or rather with equity) out of place there. I had also too much delicacy to leave these papers in the charge of any of my friends, thus exposing them to danger.

"Our position as regards Texas is deplorable; the postal communication with Brownsville, and between Texas and Mexico, is quite broken off.

"Ah, my dear S——, with what satisfaction have I escaped from that region of tyranny and oppression! The history of this impious war, for 'the extension and perpetuity of slavery,' will never be fully written. No one can tell it all. What blind rage and hate! New Orleans is taken. Well, you who live far away cannot comprehend the delirium this has raised. Before surrendering it, the planters burned their cotton, their sugar, their steam cotton-presses and their refineries. They preferred this to confiscation and the thought that their goods would enrich their enemies. But—shame and crime unparalleled—they also burned their slaves. Think of the degree of insane fury to which they were carried. They preferred to burn their slaves rather than to see them emancipated. Those who committed this atrocity—unparalleled in history particularly, because it did not hurt their enemies—those who did this deed called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into the work shops, and locked the doors; the fire was lighted and quickly did its work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might leap from the window or roof to escape the dreadful flames.

"I do not speak of the banks from which the deposits have been seized for the army. They amounted to one hundred millions of francs; but what are a hundred millions of francs to the hecatombs of the servants who by the sweat of their brow supported their infamous masters. The sacrifice of life and property in this terrible war is absolutely incalculable. People have fought with courage, with heroism and fanaticism for causes, if not perfectly righteous, at least justifiable. But I could have understood the planter fighting to assure himself of indemnity in case of abolition, or to obtain a gradual emancipation spreading over twenty or fifty years. But I cannot comprehend an obstinacy carried to fury to establish and impose that which is unjust, impossible, inhuman, absurd, condemned by every religion, philosophy, system and nation—I mean the claim for 'slavery, universal and perpetual.'

"This revolution will in time be regarded as the great feature of modern history, not only because it hastens the freeing of American slaves, but because it furnishes the most wonderful example of social monomania—a furious monomania contracted under a long influence of the very spirit of despotism and pride."

☞ The Chicago *Times* indites a coarse philipic against Francis Train, the eloquent champion of American interests in England, stigmatising him as "notorious," as a "dirty bird" that "fouls its own nest," &c. His offence in the eyes of that sweet-spoken journal consists in having drawn a somewhat highly colored picture of rebel atrocities, and explained, if not justified, the late order of Gen. Butler touching the secession women of New Orleans. The *Times* is a semi-secession concern, and its attack upon Mr. Train is doubtless inspired by the fact that he is too outspoken in his denunciation of the rebels and their sympathisers to suit its rose-water loyalty.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Illinois River Railroad.

Mr. J. B. Clark has been appointed superintendent of the Illinois River Railroad, under its new management. The Pekin *Register* states that the trustees of the road are now contracting for the immediate completion of the bridge at Pekin, and the laying of the track between Pekin and Peoria, and says: "From our information, we have no doubt that the connection between the two places will be completed before the close of navigation this fall."

THE SECRET OUT.—The Kingston (C. W.) *News* enjoys the distinguished honor of first giving to the world the true reason of the non-success of the federal army before Richmond. It is because Russell, LL. D., correspondent of the London *Times*, is not on hand to advise and instruct our government! That will do.

☞ At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Ct., Elias Howe, the well known sewing machine inventor was present, and after giving $1,000 to the fund, signed his name to the roll of volunteers, and announced that he should not procure a substitute, but go himself.

☞ An average of about 150 men a day are now mustered in in New York city.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAEVS & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. Are now offering, to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH. SKIRTS At Manufacturer's Prices. CORSETS At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that Cannot be Surpassed. GRAEVS & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c. Tinners Tools and Machines, And Tinners Goods of all descriptions. FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS, "Wheeling" brand. Japanned and Pressed Tinware, CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE. A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices. WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & Co. 75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES, At Wholesale. EMBRACING SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, RICE, SPICES, SOAPS, DRIED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as Corderoys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and H. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds. You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Have just received a large lot of DRESS GOODS! FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, Which they are offering at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES To suit the season. Also some new styles of SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES, Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF New Styles of Pacific Lawns Only One Shilling per yard, JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES, New goods and new prices. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. Bridal Trail and Paris Trail. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES. NO. 141 LAKE STREET. STRYKER & CO.

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES. 16 & 18 STATE STREET, C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 36 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short credit.

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L. CORNELL & Co. IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110. Address L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake street.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines. [INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862] Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Improved Howe Sewing Machine. J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches. W. C. MASON.

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SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye! The best in the world.

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY.

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To the Nervous of both sexes.

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EYE HEALED—Dr. Whittier.

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For the cheapest and best Hair.

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F. BUSCHICK, Practical Ma[illegible]

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Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
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Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, [illegible]
WOODEN WARE, [illegible]
All of which will be sold Very Low for [illegible]
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of [illegible]
WALDO W. SMITH.
A. JUDSON SMITH.

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WHOLESALE
LEATHER AND HIDE ST[ORE]
46 Lake Street, Chicago.
We beg to inform our customers that we have completed our new partnership arrangements, and are now receiving a new and complete stock of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Of prime quality, to which we invite the attention of Boot and Harness Makers. Our entire stock will be sold at the lowest market prices.
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IGNATZ HERZOG,
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Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices as low as the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
No. 129 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Furs.

Sewing Machines.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
Have NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
[illegible]
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, [illegible]
[illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor [illegible]
[illegible]

L. CORNELL & Co.'
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES
$35 TO $110.
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133 LAKE STREET.
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 8, Chicago, Ill.

THE ORIGINAL
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[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.
[illegible]
Improved Howe Sewing Machine
[illegible]
Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
Address J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. [illegible]
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Miscellaneous.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. R. W[illegible]
[illegible]

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The Great Eastern will leave
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
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FARES.
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[illegible] Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye [illegible]

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. [illegible]

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache [illegible]
[illegible] H. B. LANDON, 40 Lake street [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of [illegible]

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. It kills and [illegible] Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths [illegible]
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202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes. A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. [illegible] JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York

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Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris,
Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris
[illegible] Major of the [illegible] Army in the Crimea;
[illegible] of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc
[illegible]
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P. O. Box 4221. Office 155 South Clark street.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine [illegible]

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RE[TREAT]
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Entrance, 36 State street.
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Dr. J. H. McCANN,
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Female Diseases, &c.,
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Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
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[illegible]
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[illegible]
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Important to Females,—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
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MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO
No. 6 Clark Street, Near South Water.
This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
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Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
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Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
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Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
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CAPITAL.............$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
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This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a series of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
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[illegible]
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A. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

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ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

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Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
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$15,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO City Property or upon Improved Farms in Illinois, in sums to suit. Inquire at 195 South Water street, Room No. 3, Aiken's Building (up-stairs), adjoining Board of Trade.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, was dissolved by its own limitation on the 1st day of February, 1862. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at their former place of business.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
JAMES E. AIKEN,
DANIEL W. GALE.
Chicago, July 22, 1862.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of HARMON GALE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business at the old stand of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, 30 Lake street.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
DANIEL W. GALE,
C. R. STARKWEATHER.
Chicago, July 22, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall.
JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.
The Produce Commission Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co.
JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with myself, in the transaction of a
General Commission Business,
Messrs. GEO. A. GIBBS and DAVID BUEL, under the name and firm of Jos. H. Tucker & Co.
Chicago, July 15, 1862. JOSEPH H. TUCKER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. H. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

Dentists.

DENTAL,
DR. GODFREY,
(Recently Parsely & Godfrey, New Orleans) may be consulted at No. 122 Lake street, from 8 till 6, daily.

W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
Office, 82 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 58 West Randolph Street.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients.
DR. ALLPORT
[illegible]
Chicago, May 16th, 1862.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Hanging Recommended.

Richmond Provision Prices.

HANGING RECOMMENDED.
[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

One of the Yankees captured in the recent battles is to be examined before Commissioner Baxter, on a grave charge. He is said to have been, when taken the last time, already a paroled prisoner. One of the crew of the Congress, who has been duly received into our ranks, professes his readiness to swear to the fellow's identity. He knew him in the United States service, and is acquainted with the particulars of his capture and parole.

As, by a recent order published a few days ago in the Northern papers, all paroled Yankee prisoners have been directed to report for duty, many cases similar to the above may be expected to occur in the future. It therefore becomes our authorities to act with vigor in the premises, and if he shall be found guilty, to make a solemn example of this recreant to his parole of honor.

RICHMOND PROVISION PRICES.
[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]
THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

The following table of prices of the meats, vegetables, &c., offered in the market yesterday, will show what the head of a family has to pay for a dinner in these times. It will be interesting to cut out, framed and hung up among the "cabinet of curiosities of the war" for future reference and for the edification of coming generations: Beef, pork and mutton, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; shoats, fifty cents per pound; chickens, seventy-five cents to one dollar apiece; ducks, one dollar to one dollar and a half apiece; goslings, two dollars; pullets, one dollar and a half; eggs, seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen; butter, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. Vegetables—beets, fifty cents per bushel; onions, fifty cents a peck; carrots, one shilling apiece (for the largest size); cymlings, one dollar per dozen; cucumbers, one dollar per dozen; string beans, two dollars per peck; cabbage, fifty and seventy-five cents per head; Irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; tomatoes, one dollar and a half per dozen. Fruits—green apples, ten dollars per bushel; pears, fifty cents per dozen; blackberries, twenty-five cents per quart; whortleberries, thirty-five cents per quart; plums, fifty cents per quart; peaches, one dollar per dozen. But we tire. Enough.

Commenting on the above, the *Examiner* says:

The citizens of Richmond are completely at the mercy of a band of foreign born hucksters. Matters have come to that pass that every mouthful we eat, except bread, must pass through their hands, and be doled out at their exorbitant prices. Nothing but mob law offers any hope of getting rid of them. This method of purging the markets we do not recommend, but the day is clearly not distant when its adoption may be necessary. People cannot be starved to enrich a few Irishman and Germans. The sight of a huckster hanging from a market lamp post would exert a more beneficial effect on the prices of the necessaries of life than the combined powers of the city authorities and Brigadier General Winder.

THE REBELS DEMAND THE "FRENCH LADY'S" RELEASE.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.]

The bold and dashing Col. Thomas, of St. Nicholas notoriety, should not be overlooked when the regular exchange of prisoners takes place. The enemy refused to acknowledge him as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding the fact that he had his commission upon his person at the time of his arrest. Let some measures be adopted by which our enemies may be forced to recognize the gallant colonel as a prisoner of war, and be regularly exchanged for a federal officer of like rank.

THE PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners who had arrived in the city at the time of the publication of the official report in the *Enquirer* a few days subsequent to the last of the recent series of battles below Richmond, was about 4,000. We stated at the time that several thousand more were on the road and in the hospitals below the city. Nearly all of these have been brought in, and sum up about 4,000 more, making a aggregate of about 8,000. 3,000 of these are still in the Libby prison, and the remainder have been removed to the camp at Belle Isle. When the returns shall have been complete, it will be found that our estimate some time ago was very nearly the figure, or upwards of 9,000.

A REBEL YARN ABOUT GEN. McCALL.
[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19]

The Yankee General McCall, now confined in the officers' quarters on Main street, on yesterday asked the steward of the prison to buy him some underclothing. It is customary for the Yankees to give the money to the steward in advance when they want purchases made; but, as McCall was a general, the steward did not require him to conform to this rule, and, never supposing that he would have any trouble in the transaction, purchased the goods. The general, however, being unacquainted with blockade prices, was dissatisfied with the purchases, and, cursing the steward for a "damned thief," threw the articles in his face. When the steward made some reply naturally elicited by this insulting conduct, the hero of Cold Harbor said in his loftiest manner, "Remember, sir, you are speaking to General McCall." "You were Gen. McCall once," said the steward, "but you are now a Yankee prisoner between four stout walls." Thus ended Gen. McCall's first shopping enterprise in Richmond.

A UNION GENERAL AS HOSTAGE FOR THE PURSER OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.
[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

Mr. Henry Myers, the purser of the Sumter, who was arrested in Tangiers by the Yankee officials and sent in irons to Boston, is still held as a prisoner by the United States. We understand that the Lincoln government refused to give him up, and that he has been informed that he will neither be released nor exchanged. As he was unjustly taken on neutral ground, and as Morocco was too weak to demand his surrender, it is but proper that our government should refuse to exchange at least one of the generals now held as prisoners until Lincoln and his myrmidons consent that justice be done.

THE REBEL LOSSES IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

The Richmond journals give long lists of killed and wounded in the late battles before Richmond. As showing how some of their regiments were depleted, we present the following statistics made up from these papers:

The 2nd Florida regiment went into action with 250 men, of which were killed, wounded and missing, 149.

The 12th Mississippi went into action 397 strong, of which number were killed, wounded and missing, 214.

The 18th Virginia went into action with 325 men, of which were killed, wounded and missing, 208.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION IN TEXAS—UNIONISTS HUNG IN GALVESTON.
[From the Charleston Courier.]

The conscript law is being fully enforced in Texas, and the government had summoned every man between thirty-five and forty-five to organize for the defense of the State. An order has been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the Stars and Stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hanged.

NOT ALLOWED TO PASS.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.]

We are informed that Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, who left this city on the 15th, under flag of truce, for McClellan's headquarters, was not allowed to proceed on his homeward journey, but was sent back to this city, and his baggage detained by the Yankees.

THE LOSSES IN GEN. PRYOR'S (REBEL) BRIGADE.

The following is the report published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the losses in Pryor's brigade in the seven days' fight before Richmond. The brigade contained 1,500 men:

Regiments.	Killed.	W'n'd.	Missing.	Dead.
14th Alabama regiment	70	250	11	331
2d Virginia regiment	19	78	None.	97
Louisiana battalion	5	41	None.	46
2d Florida regiment	23	114	None.	137
14th Louisiana reg't	51	191	None.	242
Moria's battery	1	3	None.	4
Entire brigade	169	680	11	860

WALTER WARREN, A. A. G., 5th brigade,
Longstreet's Division.

The South Carolina Black Regiment.
[Hilton Head Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

On Sunday afternoon, in company with the Rev. Mr. Gubby, chaplain of the 3d Rhode Island artillery, and now detailed as chaplain at the general hospital, I visited Camp Drayton, situated at the rebel general's plantation, where the only loyal regiment furnished by the State of South Carolina is now in quarters. Conspicuous among the naval officers present towered the tall form and bristled the grey moustache of Com. Dupont, his crossed anchors and double stars glistening in the sunlight, and his manner manifesting the most eager interest in the scene. Around him were grouped a brilliant staff of lieutenants, masters and midshipmen, all commenting diversely on the experiment inaugurated by the organization of this colored regiment. Presently from amid the white tents pitched in streets under live oak trees, eight companies of rescued bondsmen in the uniform of the United States, with bayonets glistening, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled," marched steadily out to the parade-ground, and formed in double line of review. Having been accustomed during the last fifteen months to witness the evolutions of regiments in every stage of drill and discipline, from the raw three months' men, who started for Annapolis in the end of April, a year ago, to the soldierly quickness and precision of the cohorts organized during the long period of inactivity on the Potomac, I must say for myself—and in saying so I am only echoing the opinion of every naval and military officer without exception who was present at the review in question—that the first South Carolina volunteers, contraband of war though they be, and lately subject to the rigors of the Dred Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade such as I have never seen surpassed by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars.

When the review was presented by the adjutant to Capt. Fessenden of Gen. Hunter's staff, commanding the regiment, a straighter line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by column of company, forming line, dressing ranks and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head. Commodore Dupont expressed himself to the effect, and almost in the words I have used. He arrived in the South a thorough believer in the hopelessness of elevating the negro race, but like Paul in his journey to Damascus, he has seen a great light. His honest and capacious mind has been opened to the conviction of evidence, and judging from such portions of his conversation as I had the honor of hearing during the review, and the subsequent church service, I believe he will excuse me for stating that he, for one, is not ashamed to confess a total revolution of opinion in regard to the negro question since he has been brought face to face with its realities, and that he is to-day an honest and sincere upholder of and believer in both the success and honesty of the experiment inaugurated by Gen. Hunter in arming the blacks.

The review over and the parade dismissed, the naval and military officers took seats on the piazza in rear of the Drayton mansion, the chaplain standing in front of the steps and the regiment drawn up in companies before him and resting on their arms. Hymns were sung, a chapter of the Bible read, an earnest prayer offered, and a sermon suited to the intelligence of the listeners delivered.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gubby's remarks, and on his invitation, one of the African privates, a stately negro, with coal black bushy beard, and a figure which would make the fortune of any sculptor, stood up and addressed his fellow-soldiers. The charge was electrical on the faces of his hearers—the painful straining to catch the meaning of the previous speaker's remarks being suddenly replaced by looks of absorbed and thrilling interest. The speaker used the broadest patois of the plantation, his voice ringing with the sincerity of his convictions, and his simple utterances of heartfelt sentiments finding a response in the hearts of all who heard him. He prayed earnestly, and with tears in his eyes, for his dear master, who was encamped out in the wilderness, and that his dear master might be led to see that in rebellion against the government he was rebelling against God. He prayed for his dear wife and children, now separated from him by the doom of slavery, perhaps forever; for the president of the United States—the good president who took pity on the poor black man—and for Com. Dupont, Gen. Hunter, and all the generous white people who had come down to rescue them, and who were not afraid or ashamed to confess that under different shades of skin the same principle of immortality existed, and that over all men, of different races, one Supreme Father ruled.

Com. Dupont said of this prayer, that from its simplicity and artless earnestness, delivered in a patois only half intelligible, it was one of the most sublime utterances he had ever heard; that it had moved him more than the polished rhetoric of many brilliant preachers, delivered beneath the arches of sacred fanes, over cushions of velvet, and with the wealth of our largest cities to applaud his words.

A Fearful Scene.

During the late exhibition of Van Amburgh's menagerie at Monongahela City, Pa., a fearful and exciting scene occurred. It appears that shortly after the audience had assembled, a terrific storm arose, which tore the canvass into rags, and threatened serious injury to the spectators. While the storm king roared and revelled, one of the huge tigers got out of his cage, which added new terror to the scene. The vast assembly swayed from side to side, first to that part of the tent which had been blown off, and then to the main entrance. Some jumped from the top of the seats out through the opening between the top and the circular inclosure; others cut themselves a passage through the canvass, and all rushed with alarm for any place of escape, preferring to brave the storm to taking their chance for life amid the crushing timbers and furious wild beasts. Women shrieked for help, and children cried; strong men looked pale, and taking the confusion of the multitude and the raging of the storm, the scene was fearful and appalling. The keepers of the animals stood by the cages of these wild denizens of the woods and jungles with anxious looks. The man who kept the elephant Hannibal stood in front of the huge brute, with his hands upon his tusks, as pale as a corpse. One of the lions had partaken of the excitement, and by his glaring eyeballs, erect posture, and extended and flowing mane, gave an idea of how he looks in his native forest. The tiger which had escaped from his cage was driven back by Mr. Van Amburgh into a cage with this lion, and the king of the woods had put his huge paw upon him, and was holding him tight upon the floor. Nature, grand and terrible, was on exhibition at this show. After some moments of fearful confusion the storm ceased, and the audience separated, but not until several had been injured from being trampled on and bruised in the general confusion which prevailed.

FLOATING BATTERY AT SAVANNAH.—It is now officially announced that the iron-clad floating battery Georgia, built by the ladies of that gallant State, is now complete and ready for action. The armament of the Georgia consists of ten heavy guns. She will be commanded by Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones of Virginia.—*Rebel paper.*

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" O. M. Hatch, Sec. of State, Ills.
" John Wilson, late Com. General, O.
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" Cyrus Aldrich, M. C. Congress, Minnesota.
" James Harlan, U. S. Senator, Iowa.
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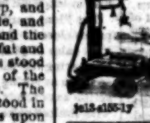

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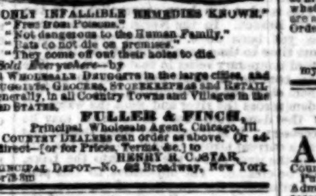

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R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his line, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 1861.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 154 Clark Street, Chicago.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and best stocks in the city [illegible]
READ A. WILLIAMS.

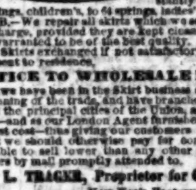
PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. [illegible]

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Certain Cure for Diseased Liver and the Many Dangerous Maladies which are Caused by a Morbid Condition of that Organ.
To give the public a clear understanding of the mode in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief
DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER
and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.
[illegible]
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.
Will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.
[illegible]
WONDERFUL CURES.
[illegible]
Dr. J. H. Schenck's principal office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters of advice should be addressed.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, one dollar per bottle, or $5 for the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. The trade supplied by
LORD & SMITH,
23 Lake street, Chicago, wholesale agents.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 166 Lake street, Marine Bank Building.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double tin, [illegible] and French Skirts constantly on hand, from [illegible] springs, children's, to 64 springs ladies' size.
[illegible] We repair all skirts without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to purchasers.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of all we may procure for purchasers for commission—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRACER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 35 Bowery.
Chicago Post Office Box 4355.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Chicago, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate of said deceased.
ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on said estate, and that a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.
All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1859, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles R. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did by their certain mortgage dated [illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June 18, 1862.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
GREASE BUTTER.
By PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants and Commission Agents, 23 Dearborn street.

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.
These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.
One boat of this line leaves every [illegible] from the [illegible] Dock, foot of [illegible] street.
Ticket office No. 11 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.
L. BRADLEY,
Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Line of Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's extensive fleet of CANAL boats, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Western Transportation Co., and at Buffalo Central and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.
W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS, CONCORD,
SAGINAW, MARY STEWART,
OMAR PASHA.
Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.
EQUATOR, EQUINOX,
ARAXES, EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE, COMET,
ROCKET, MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to F. D. Dole, Agent, on the foot of Erie Basin.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
[illegible], No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
R. COLMAN, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.
[illegible]
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN BEADEN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
A. H. WAIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 121 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John E. Crawford, Oswego. Fenton & Breed, Cleveland. Walter & Hayes, Toledo. F. H. Mathews, Detroit. J. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted, and are prepared to ensure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
[illegible]
Overland Transportation Companies
[illegible]
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
[illegible]
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

THE CITY.

The Great War Meeting.

Upon the first page of this day's issue will be found the programme of the great war meeting to be held this afternoon and evening in the Court House Square.

We need not urge upon our readers the necessity of attendance. Every man appreciates the present emergency and will be there.

Some of the most eloquent speakers in the State will address the meeting. Our patriotic Governor and gallant Adjutant General will be present. We call upon citizens generally to close their places of business. Imitate the action of the bankers. Come up with your clerks and employees.

Let every man, woman and child come to the meeting. Let us devote one day to our country, and let the action of to-day be of that character which shall not alone swell the ranks of the new recruits, but also send forth cheer and encouragement to our brothers and sons now in the field.

Come to the meeting, young men and old men, women and children. Let Chicago speak to-day in thunder tones! The rest of the State is looking to us for an example! Michigan and Wisconsin are looking hitherward! Keep the ball rolling! Do not wait for a draft in Illinois!

☞ COME AND HELP THE RECRUITS.

Young Men's Christian Association War Meeting.

The twenty-sixth War Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. Swazey, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, to-morrow evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock. All are invited. The young men willing to go with the regiment now forming under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the Association, are requested to be present. A report of the Army Committee will be made, and several speakers will address the meeting.

☞ WAR, WAR, VIGOROUS WAR.

THE FESTIVAL TO-NIGHT.—We once more urge upon our readers the propriety of attending the ice cream festival to be generously given this evening by Mrs. Johnson, for the benefit of the Young Men's Regiment. In addition to the cream and music a splendid display of flowers is expected. The ladies are especially invited to contribute boquets this morning for a table. We know we shall not appeal in vain to them. It will cost but a trifle of labor and will be productive of the best results. A committee of ladies will be in attendance during the afternoon to arrange them. Let the floral display be large and handsome. We trust the ladies will vie with each other in their contributions. The admission to the upper hall will be twenty-five cents; to the lower, ten cents, entitling the holder to a dish of cream.

☞ SHALL WE SEND HELP TO OUR BROTHERS AND SONS?

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at the railroad crossing on West Indiana street. Chas. Brown, an engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, and Amasa Cobb, a conductor on the same road were riding in a buggy, when the horse, a spirited animal, became frightened at a passing train of cars, and ran, overturning the carriage, and throwing the occupants with great force upon a pile of stones lying by the road side. Mr. Brown struck his head upon a sharp stone with such force as to cause a severe fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he survived but an hour. Mr. Cobb's ankle was also broken. Coroner James held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of "accidental death."

☞ THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE FOR UNCLE ABRAHAM.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—Hamilton B. Bogue, Esq., handed to Col. Hough, yesterday, a receipt of the Union Defense Committee for $250, the amount of his subscription toward the volunteer and bounty fund. The money is made payable to the order of Col. Hough, and is so stipulated in the receipt. The amount is payable in sums of fifty dollars each to such volunteers as the Colonel shall select. The latter assures us that the money shall be faithfully appropriated. Any one knowing Col. H. will feel assured that he will select five men every way worthy receiving the bounty of the generous donor.

☞ UNCLE ABRAHAM IS CALLING US.

CAPTURED.—Another of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, who escaped during the recent *emeute*, was recaptured yesterday about six miles from the city, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. In an empty building, near where he was taken, were found about thirty knapsacks and blankets, left by the prisoners in their hasty flight.

We learn that the affair is more serious than was at first supposed. From a United States detective, we understand that thirty escaped, of which six have been retaken, six were wounded and one killed.

☞ COME AND ACT FOR THE UNION.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—At the present rate of enlistments, this regiment will be full by Saturday night. We understand that four hundred names are already attached to the different muster rolls. At the noon session of the Board of Trade, dispatches were read from parties in the country tendering companies for this regiment, but it was thought best that it should be filled in Chicago, and that if persons from the country desired to join, they should personally sign the muster roll in this city.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S GREAT SOCIABLE TO-DAY.

REMANDED.—Lieut. Patrick Higgins, lately discharged from the custody of the military authorities through the operation of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issuing from Judge Drummond, was, at eleven o'clock yesterday, re-arrested in obedience to the telegraphic order from Secretary Stanton, and remanded to the "White Oak" at Camp Douglas, where he will hereafter be held secure, in spite of writs or processes from the United States or any other court.

☞ COME, LET US COUNSEL TOGETHER.

ST. PAUL.—Of the excursion to St. Paul, these four things can be said with certainty: It is a sure thing, and will come off; it is a cheap thing—only $16—for the round trip; it is bound to be a pleasant thing; call for tickets as per advertisement; large numbers are going, and you will do well to do so, too. Remember Tuesday at 9 a. m., and be on hand at the depot of the Northwestern railway.

☞ ACTION, ACTION, ACTION.

SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS.—S. B. Treadwell, of Cairo, but formerly of this city has just arrived with a large number of photographic views of the gunboats, Ohio and Mississippi river scenery, and military celebrities, among them one of the most striking and faithful likenesses of Carson, the scout, we have ever seen. These photographs are perfect gems of art, and will be for sale during a few days only at Fassett & Cook's.

☞ SHORT SPEECHES AND LONG DEEDS.

BURGLARY.—The residence of James McCahill, No. 169 North Market street, corner of Huron, was entered Thursday night by some thief, and a black frock coat, with ten dollars, stolen therefrom. Neither coat nor thief have been found.

☞ COME TO THE WAR MEETING TO-DAY.

RIOT.—Another coal heavers' riot took place about dark, Thursday night, on North Clark street. Two Irishmen engaged in a rough and tumble fight, and were arrested by officer Ludwick, and taken to the armory. They were each fined twenty-five dollars yesterday morning.

☞ MERCHANTS, CLOSE YOUR STORES.

LIBERAL.—A. J. Sink has tendered the entire proceeds of an entertainment at "Canterbury Hall" for the benefit of the "Sloan Guards," Capt. Fred. I. Dean. Capt. Dean is an old newspaper man, formerly of the St. Louis *Express*, and will make a capital officer.

☞ ONE DAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY.

HELD TO BAIL.—John Deady was held to bail in the sum of $3,000, for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court, yesterday, at the Police Court, for an aggravated assault with a paving stone, upon officer Ludwick.

☞ COME AT THE SOUND OF THE BELLS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—We call attention to an advertisement of the Board of Public Works of Cairo, which will prove of especial interest to contractors.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WAR MEETING.

Munificent Subscriptions.

$29,000 Contributed to the Fund.

NOON SESSION.

The Board of Trade held their usual daily session at noon yesterday, John L. Hancock in the Chair. The following paper was presented and signed by the parties named below:

The undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to unite in the organization of a Regiment, to be called the "Chicago Board of Trade Home Guards," to come under military organization and discipline, and to devote so much time to military drill and instruction, as the commanding officer selected by us may direct during the continuance of the war to crush out the rebellion.

C. T. Wheeler,	J. B. Robbins,
John L. Hancock,	J. S. Curtiss,
J. C. Wright,	O. A. Robinson,
Chas. H. Walker,	J. C. Dore,
Murry Nelson,	O. R. Hoesser,
C. H. Barnes,	O. A. Bryan,
J. M. Kingsmill,	J. Lasalle,
E. K. Green,	Chas. E. Chase,
E. L. Pomeroy,	Wm. Woods,
Geo. H. Gibson,	J. J. Richards,
R. Hatch,	G. S. Elliott,
Henry Cogger,	Wm. Edwards.

During the session the following additional subscriptions were made to the "Board of Trade Fund:"

Total subscriptions reported	$30,675
Ball Kimbark & Co.	100
A. H. Robinson	10
John Clark & Co.	10
T. Smith & Bro.	10
Jas. B. Hodges	20
A. J. Hoagland	10
Francis M. Mitchell	20
H. C. Durand	100
Brotherton & Nettleton	100
E. H. Haddock	100
R. B. Mason, for Ill. Cent. L. D.	100
P. Baker	10
Total	$31,385

During the session, some of the committee reported the names of several wealthy gentlemen who had refused to subscribe to the fund. John L. Hancock suggested the appointment of a committee to "smoke them out."

On motion, John L. Hancock was appointed that committee.

After listening to stirring appeals from several members, the Board adjourned to meet at eight o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board of Trade held their usual meeting at their rooms last evening, with numbers and enthusiasm not at all diminished.

J. L. Hancock presided as heretofore.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That any company announcing that they claim the $100 bounty and colors under the resolution passed at a general meeting of the Board, must furnish the chairman of the committee on recruiting, the muster roll of said company, and it shall be his duty before making the award, to see that the muster roll in his possession is a duplicate of the muster roll of the company as mustered in, and that there shall be names sufficient to constitute a full company.

Resolved, That to receive the above described premium, all the men in the company must have been recruited since the 22d inst, the same being the date that the Board resolved to recruit a regiment to be called the Board of Trade Regiment.

The following dispatch was read:

JNO. L. HANCOCK, Board of Trade:

Everything will be done that can be done. Gen. Fuller will go up with me to-night.

C. T. WHEELER.

The following additional sums have been subscribed:

Previous subscription $21,285, Newell Snow $25, Pope & Slocum $25, Wm. Falconer $20, Weber, Williams & Yale $100, Lewis Page & Co $100, Sayers & Davis $100, H. W. Hunt & Co. $10, S. C. Griggs & Co. $100, Johnson, Spencer & Co. $50, Keith, Faxon & Co. $50, H. D. Stone & Co. $50, Peake, Marsh & DeLong $100, Gray, Phelps & Co. $100, Turner & Sidway $100, C. H. Scrivens $25, T. M. Eddy $25, Thompson, Whitney & Co. $25, J. M. Stein $25, J. E. White & Co. $10, Blackburn Bros. $25, H. C. Van Schaack, Jr. $15, G. Dudley & Turner $00, Nowlin & McElwin $25, S. M. Fassett, $25, Jas. Brewster $25, W. G. Shuman $10, W. Y. Daniels $25, Kerchoff Bros. $25, W. Blackall $10, J. H. Miller $5, Cash $1, S. H. Smith $10, J. G. Conrad $100, Wiseman, Frank & Co $100, Baldwin & Co $100, E. H. Sheldon $50, Traders' Bank $50, F. G. Saltonstall $25, C. L. Harmon $20, E. T. Watkins $500, Lonergan & Scanlon $25, Beck & Worth $10, J. W. Doan $25, E. M. Warner $25, Reiter, Endicott & Co $100, G. H. & S. Laflin $100, Olcott & Boyd $10, J. M. Lyon $5, Preston, Willard & Keen $50, C. H. Beckwith $50, Geo. Stewart $25, S. Burgoyne & Son $25, George Baker $15, Shack & Coon $5, Smith & Schwab $15, E. M. Doolittle $25, D. W. Mather $10, Charles Richmond $10, Cupples & Marston $10, W. H. Katzinger $25, Daniel D. Spaulding $5, N. Jackson $10, Scanlon Bros $15, F. P. Fisher, $10, John Schmidt $10, Wright & Currier $50, E. B. G. Powers $100, Scott, Keen & Co $25, E. J. L. Brown $25, Martin & Bros $50, Hardenbergh & Williams $25, Sylvester Marsh $100, Underwood & Co $500, Tuttle, Hibbard & Co $250, Larrabee & North $100, F. C. & M. D. Wells $100, Field Benedict $100, Lord & Smith $100, R. Crumbaugh & Co. $100, Jewett & Butler $100, Burnham & Smith $100, C. P. Kellogg $100, Barrett, King & Co. $100, Doggett, Bassett & Hill $250, Cooley, Farwell & Co. $500, John Lamb $25, W. Northrup $10, Durand & Hyde $100, Birkham & Son $100, J. W. Smith $50, A. D. Titsworth $50, J. Beirs $5, D. J. Hall $25, Emory Cobb, $50, W. B. Benson $25, E. C. Wilder $10, H. Burwell $10, Bryant & Powers $10, D. Ely $5, H. Roberts $1, A. Lawler, $1, M. S. McGill $1, F. A. Bryan $5, Simon Schloeman $5, Edward Emerson $25, B. P. Adams $10, A. & H. Kohn $2, B. F. Webster $5, H. O. Stone $50, James Wyant $5, S. H. Thompson $10, S. Price $5, Sam'l Gear $5, C. C. Parks & Co. $50, W. H. Bryant $50, A. B. Chapoton $25, N. & E. Jaeger $25, S. Stettheimer $50, Dr. C. V. Dyer $50, Geo. W. Snow $00, Hooker & Jones $00, J. T. Hatfield $10, S. B. Myers $10, H. Harvey $00, Caryl Young (banker) $00, Ruxton & Co. $50, W. H. C. Miller $5, M. W. Shaw, $10, P. Harkins $5, J. K. Borden $10, S. D. Child & Co. $10, H. M. Higgins $10, J. B. Ideson $25, Frank & Son $5, Becker & Kopsell, $5, Sam. Dunn & Co. $5, Smith & Dwyer $50, M. Weinstein $5, Graves & Irvine $5, Bowen Brothers $100, J. S. Bryant $00, J. S. Bryant $00, T. W. Ludlow $10, total $28,100.

The programme of the great war meeting will be found on the first page.

☞ REMEMBER THE HOUR—TWO O'CLOCK.

The Post Office Boys Awake.

The clerks and employees of the Chicago Post Office held a meeting last evening and resolved to get up a company for the Board of Trade Regiment by their own individual efforts. The Governor has granted a commission to recruit the company to Wm. James, Jr., one of the clerks. Out of compliment to the Postmaster it has been resolved to call the company the "Scripps Guards." Mr. James has entered *con amore* upon the work of recruiting, and several volunteers were obtained last evening. They are bound to make this company the crack corps of the city, and we advise those proposing to enlist to join the boys. The rebels will find them, males hard to distribute.

☞ TURN OUT EN MASSE TO COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Closing of the Banks To-Day.

We, the undersigned bankers, agree to close our respective offices on Saturday, July 26th, 1862, at twelve o'clock, to remain closed during the day in order to attend the Mass War Meeting.

M. D. Buchanan, Cashier for Chapin, Wheeler & Co.; Solomon Sturges & Sons; L. J. Gage, Cashier of Merchant's Loan and Trust Company; Burkham & Sons; W. H. Waite, Secretary Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company; A. C. Badger & Co; F. G. Adams; Jos. W. Drexel & Co.; John DeKoven, for C. P. Blair; Rutter, Endicott & Whitehouse; Mark & Hertel; J. G. Conrad; J. M. Adsit; Brotherton & Nettelton; Traders' Bank; Bank of Montreal Agency, for E. W. Willard, Agent; Wiley, Bros. & Co.; Ruxton & Co.; H. Doolittle; James Boyd; Willard & Kean; Davenport, Ullman & Co.; S. Wadsworth & Co; Leopold Mayer; C. L. Nahoff & Co.

☞ PATRIOTIC SPEECHES TO-DAY.

MCVICKER'S BENEFIT—A RUSH.—Such was the demand for seats yesterday for McVicker's benefit that not one-half of his friends could be accommodated, and in the afternoon it was decided that the "benefit should be continued," and it is, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. No greater compliment was ever paid to a manager or artist. The theatre was filled to overflowing last night, and will be again to-night, therefore secure your seats early this morning. "Home in the West" and "Beauty and the Beast" are to be performed as the closing pieces of the season. Give Mack another bumper.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD—RUTTAN DUSTER.—A friend who passed over this road early in the week, writes us from Buffalo in the highest terms of commendation of the system of ventilation introduced on the day cars by the application of the "Ruttan Duster." He says that by means of this new feature, the atmosphere in the car is kept as pure and free from dust as is any parlor in one of the Michigan avenue palaces during the prevalence of a pleasant breeze from the lake. He has never seen anything for a car ventilator equal to the "Ruttan Duster." Another feature on the cars of this road—and a most safe and excellent one—is the six wheel truck. By this arrangement, if a wheel breaks, it results in no disturbance of the others.

☞ SPLENDID MUSIC AT THE WAR MEETING.

☞ The Rev. J. H. Dill will preach a sermon commemorative of the death of James A. Scoville, late fourth master of the gunboat Mound City, in the South Congregational church, corner of Rio Grande street and Calumet avenue, Sabbath morning. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Five companies of the Seventy-first regiment of Illinois volunteers arrived yesterday morning from Camp Butler. They will be mustered into the service to-day and choose their regimental officers.

☞ THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE STATE TO-DAY.

THE DIXON AIR LINE R. R.—All the damages done by the late storm to the Dixon Air Line of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad have been repaired, and the trains are running regularly through to Fulton as usual.

THE WATER QUESTION.

THE CHICAGO RIVER

ITS FILTH AND NASTINESS.

What Shall be Done With It?

A PLAN FOR RELIEF.

Estimates and Statistics.

The impurity and filthiness of the water in the Chicago River has been the theme of complaint for several months, and numberless plans for relief have been discussed and advocated by the authorities having the water question in charge, and by all interested in the health, prosperity and good name of Chicago. Each project has received intelligent advocacy, but as yet, nothing important looking to the purification of the river has been accomplished. If, in the cooler months of the winter and spring the odor arising from the filthy mixture denominated by courtesy that "water," was offensive, it is not surprising now when the hot sultry summer is upon us, and the river is filled with decayed and decaying matter, the nuisance becomes well nigh intolerable.

Every tug and schooner which moves along our river stirs up the filthy compound, exhaling a sickening odor, which an favoring breezes, is carried to every nook and corner of our city. The perfume is so intense that it permeates our dwellings and mingles its nastiness with the air we breathe, with the water we drink and the food we eat. Even the sanctity of our sleeping apartments is invaded, and the perfumes from the toilet of beauty are blended with the exhalations of the Chicago River. No man crosses a bridge in the city, or looks upon the thick and odorous mass without having the conviction forced upon his mind that something must speedily be done to improve its condition, and that the failure to purify the stream will be attended with not only discomfort to our citizens, but a fearful increase in our bills of mortality.

It is no time to argue who is to blame, or what steps shall be taken to remedy the nuisance ten years from this time, when the city shall be better able to encounter the expense; to discuss whether the trouble is produced by the discharge of offal from distilleries, tanneries, and slaughter houses, or whether the trouble arises from the sewerage system.

The palpable fact that the putrid mixture exists, and that some means must be devised to get rid of it at once, are the questions which it is the duty of the authorities and of every citizen to meet. The question of expense, although a proper one to be considered in this connection, bound down as our city is by legislative enactments, dwindles into insignificance, compared with the blow the reputation of Chicago must receive as a healthful and commercial city, if the present condition of affairs be allowed to continue.

There is another light in which this subject must be viewed. That the condition of the river produces a perceptible effect upon the water we drink is admitted, and this consideration should be made the foundation of an appeal more urgent if possible than that founded upon personal discomfort, or commercial decline.

To insure a sufficiency of pure water for drinking and for culinary purposes, several plans have been suggested. At the time of the publication of the last Annual Report of the Board of Public Works, in January 1862, five separate projects were discussed, none of which on examination were found to meet entirely the requirements of the Board. These were briefly:

First, The extension of an inlet pipe a mile out into the lake at an expense estimated at about $125,000.

Second, A brick tunnel six feet in diameter, and extending a mile into the lake, at an estimated cost of $126,000.

Third—Removal of the pumping works to Winetka, sixteen miles north, where the shore rise eighty feet above the lake. The cost of the pipes alone for conducting the water from these new works to the city was estimated at $1,689,000, nearly double the cost of the entire present works, without including the cost of buildings, reservoirs and pipes extending into the lake, which would make the whole expenditure not less than $2,000,000.

Fourth—Filter beds, at an estimated cost of $107,500.

Fifth—A subsiding reservoir, at an estimated cost of $107,775.

Each of these projects received attention in Board and intelligent advocacy out of it, but the conclusion was reached that each was substantially impracticable.

The operations of the Board are crippled in some measure by the legislative enactment requiring that in no ordinary case shall the expenditures for any one year exceed the income for that year. There is, however, we believe, provision made that in case an emergency arises rendering it necessary to expend an unusual amount, $100,000 may be expended, the payment of which must be provided for from the levy of the succeeding year. These enactments have tied the hands of the Board, and prevented anything decisive being accomplished in this matter. They have, therefore, been compelled to rely upon the occasional pumping out of the water into the canal at Bridgeport, with results, as experience has demonstrated, entirely inadequate to effect the necessary purification of the stream, and only temporary in its effects, under any circumstances. It is certain that even this partial and incomplete remedy must soon be intermitted, as there exist certain equitable and legal reasons why it should not longer continue.

This is what has been accomplished in the South Branch. In the North Branch nothing has yet been done. Several projects have from time to time been suggested as likely to afford temporary relief in that direction. The plan considered most feasible is to erect a wheel *above* the manufactories, and construct a dam across the river and *flush* the water out of the dam from time to time as may be necessary. It is thought by some that in this way a current strong enough to wash the filth from the river below the dam, into the Lake, may be created. The objections to this plan are, primarily, the question of expense, and the doubt whether, after the expense of the arrangement, temporary at best, had been incurred, there would be a certainty that the volume of water in the upper portion of the river would remain large enough for the successful working of the plan. A fall of two feet in the river would leave the wheel high and dry, out of water, and this fall is by no means unusual.

The plan proposed by Michael McDermott, City Surveyor, to build "intersecting sewers" has many advocates. It is briefly as follows, "as we understand it." Mr. McDermott proposes to build a sewer parallel with the outlets of the main sewers, on each side of the river, into which, instead of the river, all the sewers shall empty, of capacity enough to carry off the filth which drains from the city, and take it up the South Branch to a point near North street, where he proposes to construct a huge reservoir, between the lake and the river, of the capacity of 3,600,000 gallons. He proposes also to bring the sewerage from the West Division across the river in iron pipes, that of both districts to unite on the east side of the river until it reaches the reservoir. At this point he proposes to build a huge lifting engine or pump which shall discharge the drainage into the lake, where he insists there will be no danger of injuring the quality of the water supplied to the city for drinking and culinary purposes.

On the North Side he proposes to construct similar "intersecting sewers," which shall centre in a main sewer on North Avenue, and that to be connected with another reservoir near the lake, of similar capacity with the one on the South side, the accumulations of filth also to be discharged by a pump into the lake.

To this plan there are several decided objections. The expense of the proposed amendment cannot be less than $500,000. In the present condition of city finances, and the difficulties under which the whole country is at present laboring, if it were practicable in other respects, this would prove an insuperable objection. But there is one consideration which Mr. McDermott seems to have lost sight of, and that is, that however much the discharge from the sewers may affect the quality of the water in the river, it is not the only, nor by any means the most considerable cause of complaint. Above the points where the mains enter the river, are located the manufactories, distilleries, tanneries, and slaughter houses, which are pouring in a never ending stream a large volume of blood and putrid animal matter, over which his project, if adopted, could exercise no control. It is decided on all hands that it is this which gives so much trouble. On the North Branch there is not a single sewer, entering in the river, except the short main near Kinzie street bridge. The other mains have their outlets in the main stream below the basin, yet the North Branch is confessedly the filthier of the two.

Another objection is, that in order to be practicable the reservoir must of necessity be constructed many times larger than the one proposed by Mr. McDermott. Take such a rain as visited this city on Friday of last week for instance, and calculate the amount of water falling over a space two miles square, and it will be found that it exceeds 14,000,000 gallons. This must all be carried off, and can have no other outlet than the reservoir. The consequence would be that every cellar and drain in the city would be overflowed. It would be impossible to estimate by figures the loss which such a catastrophe would entail on our city. The same trouble would be likely to happen upon the breaking of any portion of the machinery which would necessitate the stoppage of the pumping engines for a day. Other objections might be raised, but enough has been said to show the utter impracticability of the scheme. Other schemes have been devised which upon examination are liable to grave objections.

All agree as to the necessity of keeping our river clean, either by the introduction of water fresh and pure from the Lake, or the withdrawal of the impure water at points so far removed from its mouth as to allow a pure current to set in up the river. This must be done by canals extending from the lake to the river in each division. The size and location of these canals are, of course, a matter to be determined upon by actual surveys.

A plan has recently been submitted to the Board, which seems to us to meet the objections raised to amendments heretofore proposed, and in this article it is our purpose to indicate its salient features. For the sake of keeping the South Branch clear and pure, it was proposed in the original sewerage plan to build a canal on North street, twenty feet wide and six feet deep, and pump the water from the lake at the rate of 400 cubic feet per second. To do this would require the construction of a breast wheel of sufficient capacity to do the work, and an engine of eighty horse power to drive the requisite machinery. The cost of this improvement was estimated at about $75,000.

If built on North street, the length of the canal would be only 3,000 feet, and would be far less expensive there than at any other point. If the canal be built here, as it would be located *below* the slaughter houses and factories causing the offensive condition of the river, the wheel should be so constructed as to work both ways—that is, to lift fresh water *into* the river and foul water *out* of it. That this canal and improvement would have some effect in removing the nuisance complained of, is unquestionable, and if it be decided not to adopt the more expensive and complete remedy named below, it should by all means be tried. Still we do not think it will entirely accomplish the desired purification. Our preferences are decidedly in favor of the more expensive and elaborate plan.

Let a canal be constructed from the head of the South Branch above all the slaughter-houses, one mile and a half outside of the City Limits, extending along Douglas Avenue to Indiana or Peoria Avenue, and from thence diagonally towards Cleaverville, striking the Lake near P. O. Neill's Brewery or the old Starch Factory. Let there be constructed at this point where the shore has that physical conformation necessary for the construction of a breakwater, a wheel and pumping works. This canal should be left open, because it would cost much less than to build a brick sewer. Of course, if the former plan is adopted, it will be necessary to vacate Douglas Avenue. This canal, with a slope of one or one and a half inches, would be two and a half miles long, sixty feet wide and eight feet deep. It would discharge one thousand cubic feet per second, with machinery of four hundred horse power—the same as on one wheel at Bridgeport. The canal would furnish such a quantity of water, as emptied in the South Branch would create a strong current at all times, sufficient to wash out all impurities. This amount would create a current of six inches, sufficient always to keep the water clean, fresh and pure. On Douglas Avenue, the earth from Halstead street to the west end is already washed away five feet deep, and a distance of one-half a mile, a consideration not to be lost sight of in calculations of expense. The cost of this proposed improvement would be from $180,000 to $300,000. This is less by $80,000 than the estimated cost of a twelve inch sewer of the capacity of *five hundred* feet per second, which otherwise will eventually have to be built.

If ever the Illinois ship canal should be constructed, and the condition of the river become changed through the operation of that improvement, or any other cause so as to obviate the necessity for the use of the canal, whose construction we advocate, our city will have grown so much and her commerce have increased to that extent that we shall require another outlet to the lake, and this canal would be just in the right place. One hundred thousand dollars more expended upon it would make it wide enough and deep enough to float the largest schooner navigating our lakes. By that time also, the sewerage system will have been extended over the entire portion of the city this side of the proposed canal, and the system of intercepting sewers may be adopted, in which event, the engine and pumping apparatus will be needed.

A similar plan should be pursued in relation to the improvements on the North Branch. Surveys which have been made indicate that a canal of like capacity with the one proposed to be constructed on the South Branch, can be made on the Jefferson road, four and two-thirds miles from the water-works, requiring machinery of 500 horse power. The course of the North Branch is irregular, and some short cuts and considerable dredging would be necessary.

The estimated cost of this canal, including the straitening of the stream, machinery, breakwater, bridges, and land is $368,000. The difference in the cost of the two canals is explained by the greater quantity of excavation necessary on this side. To construct a brick sewer from the lake to the river twelve feet in diameter, of the capacity only of 500 cubic feet, with the necessary discharging engine, would cost $300,000. This plan is therefore preferable in the matter of expense.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining the pumping engine on the South Branch, would not exceed $150, and that on the North Branch $186 for every twenty-four hours.

The Chicago River, with both branches and the two canals, would contain 110,000,000 cubic feet on an average, and to pump that volume of water into the canals and river would require but fifteen hours work. It is said that if the works be in operation thirty hours each week, it would be sufficient to keep the water fresh and pure. This would make 1,560 hours a year, at a cost of fourteen dollars an hour, amounting in the aggregate to $21,840, or little more than a half mill tax upon the property within the city. The entire cost, then, of the two canals would be $450,000, of which the annual interest and the sinking fund to meet the debt would amount to, say $38,000; the expenses of maintaining the works would reach $22,000; altogether $60,000. This would necessitate an increase of taxes one and three quarters mills, no inconsiderable item we acknowledge, but considering the influence it will have upon the sanitary condition and the reputation of our city, the merest bagatelle in existence. By this plan, a constant flow of pure lake water can be secured to the river, and there will be no necessity of removing from our midst those establishments which are now so offensive, but whose presence within our limits has become a commercial necessity.

If the canal on North street between the lake and the South Branch, be decided upon, it would undoubtedly be the most economical means that could be devised for keeping the South Branch *below* North street, and the main river free from offensiveness.

The question arises, if by this plan only the South Branch *below* North street, and the main river, are to be relieved from noisome exhalations, what is to be done with the South Branch *above* North street, where there are already so many packing houses, and more going up, all of which will discharge their blood and filth into the river; and with the North Branch, which has been so offensive for several years from the discharge into it of the refuse from distilleries, tanneries, packing houses, &c.? What would be a sufficient answer in any Eastern or European city, would be, that the discharge of such offensive matters into the river being contrary to law, ought not to be permitted. But the immense and constantly increasing business at these establishments is the source of so much wealth to the city, that public opinion seems to have decided that it will not do to enforce the laws against them lest they should be driven away, and thus the commercial interests of the city be greatly damaged.

These questions present graver difficulties, and require more wisdom and prudence in their settlement than are likely to be called forth without patient and perhaps protracted investigation. If it should be decided that the canals from the lake to the South Branch, and from the lake to the North Branch, ought to be built, what relief would the projects afford from the abominable smells wafted over large portions of the North and West Divisions of the city, from the piggeries and cow stables attached to the distilleries on the North Branch? Does any one doubt that the day is coming when *these* nuisances must be abated, as much as the abominable exhalations from the river? If, then, strict justice demands some restriction to the present freedom of creating nuisance, may not expediency, as well as some wisdom lead us to do what the experience of older communities has taught them was necessary, and what our own existing laws require?

Pending the settlement of these questions, if the city could begin at once to construct the proposed canals, on Douglas Avenue and Jefferson Road, or failing that, on North street, together with the necessary engine and wheel for driving water ordinarily from the lake to the South Branch, but sometimes the other way, the speediest, most practicable, economical and permanent relief may be looked for.

☞ MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, COME TO THE WAR MEETING.

The Tribune's Persecution of the Chicago Times.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

MY DEAR SIR: I have been very much pained and mortified to witness the uncharitable spirit which you have exhibited towards the editor of the "*Chicago Times*." You talk and write about him as if he was as bad a traitor as there is in Chicago. Now, Sir, do you not believe that the editor of the "*Chicago Times*" is a patriot? I do most fully believe that he is, and that he loves his country. And for him to be charged with secession sentiments in this day of danger to the Republic, is most intolerable!

Now sir, I venture the assertion that you cannot find an editor more faithful in defending his country than the editor of the "*Chicago Times*!!" The only question is, what and where is his country? I take the ground, that the country which he now lives in, is not his own country. He is not at home here. He does not belong in Illinois, or in any of the Northern States! Secessia is his proper home. "There his best friends,—his kindred dwell."

He is an alien and a stranger here, and evidently is *not happy*. What a pity that he should be thus imprisoned in this atmosphere of free labor, and deprived of the associations so congenial to his spirit! He should arise and go to his master Jeff, who will receive him with open arms, for the important fire-in-the rear service he has performed for the secession cause.

Yours in pity for the Jeffite.

RECRUITS FROM S. P. ROUNDS'.—The following is a list of the employees who have enlisted from the Printing establishment of S. P. Rounds:

John R. Marshall, Sturges Rifles.
John T. Fordham, 25th Missouri.
Geo. Sanborn, Captain Co. H. 1st Colorado.
*Robert Worrall, Board of Trade Battery.
*Coleman Brown, Board of Trade Battery.
Myron Amick, Fox River Regiment.
William R. Waite, Captain Co. E. 13th Illinois.
Geo. E. Eveleth, Asst. Q. M. 40th Penn.

*These two were enumerated by the Times as among recruits from their office, and most dastardly subjected to the charge of ever having been employees of the secesh organ. S. P. ROUNDS, 46 State street.

Recorder's Court Juries.

The names of the following persons were drawn to serve as jurors at the next term of the Recorder's Court:

GRAND JURY.

William Davis, T. B. Rice, Henry Spies, Peter Smith, Charles Giles, William Gaddis, William Listen, Alex. S. Clair, Thomas Mackin, Dr. Toos. Devine, E. T. Watkins, H. C. Cole, John Antoonidess, Wm. Gilmore, Stephen Clary, A. MacFarland, Wm. Burt, Charles H. Hunt, Richard Meadowcraft, Allen Clark, R. V. Wightman, Michael Lambien.

PETIT JURY.

John King, Jr., Daniel Brehen, Edward Scanlan, Frederic Mathes, Daniel Egan, George Sims, James Lane, A. B. Reynolds, J. R. Nicholson, Patrick Brady, R. Knauver, Thomas O'Neil, Barney Phillips, L. P. Hill, C. B Heartt, Wm. P. Knight, Chester L. Roff, Henry H. Forsyth, James Ives, Albert Morse, George Van Hollen, John A. Tyrrell, H. O. Sullivan, Wm. A. Ingalls.

CHICAGO SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The next monthly meeting of the Union will be held in the Indiana street Methodist Episcopal church, (North Side,) on Monday evening next, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. The programme of exercises will be as follows:

From 7.45 to 8.00—Devotional Exercises.
8.00 to 8.15—Discussion—The duty of Sunday School teachers when the country is in peril.
8.15 to 8.30—Bible Lesson—The conversion of St. Paul Acts 9, 1—22—Conducted by the President of the Union.
8.30 to 8.45—Singing by the Indiana street M. E. S. S.
8.45 to 9.00—The profit to be derived from the study of sacred geography.
9.00 to 9.15—Remarks and miscellaneous business.

Let all the Sunday School laborers be prompt in their attendance, and ready to work the programme as above, and an interesting meeting may be expected.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, evidently but a few days old, was found in the yard of the house No. 165 Michigan avenue, early yesterday morning, wrapped in a green shawl. It was consigned to the care of County Agent Hansen.

THE UNION REPEATING GUN.—Major Rowland of the United States Army will exhibit the Union Repeating Gun this evening between five and six o'clock upon Michigan Park opposite the Terrace.

CORRECTION.—The name "Wm. C. Malony" which appeared in our list of the members of the Board of Trade Battery, should have read "Wm. C. Molan."

☞ Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject, "The Times."

BELL'S CAVALRY.—In answer to a correspondent, we would state that Bell's Cavalry is at Tipton, Mo.

☞ Widows of deceased soldiers, see the card of Leavitt & Wright.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court. Before Judge Drummond—No. 534—Chancery—E. S. Philbrick et al. vs. Michael Mooney et al.; foreclosure. On motion of complainants dismissed at their costs. No. —John Frisbee vs. Alfred Johnson; rule in ejectment entered. No. 600—James Lenin vs. William C. Wagley; assumpsit. Dismissed on motion of plaintiff, at his cost. No. 677—Theodore Strang et al. vs Eli B. Fenkell; assumpsit. Same order. No. 288—Joseph F. Florentine vs. Levi Wilcox; ejectment; heretofore submitted to the court; issue and judgment for defendant. No. 298—J. M. Mills et al. vs. Nathaniel Smith; ejectment; after argument, &c., jury retired, and after a short absence, returned into court, with the following verdict, to wit: We the jury, find the defendant not guilty, and motion by plaintiff for a new trial. No. 285—W. Martin vs. J. Hicks; submitted to the court after hearing evidence, finds defendant guilty, as to ¾ of land, and declared not guilty as to the remainder ¼, motion by defendant for a new trial. No. 281—Charles H. Daniels & Co., vs. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co.; case having been fully considered defendants demurred to amended declaration, overruled with leave to the defendant to plead. No. 14—Criminal—United States vs. Alonzo Atwood; Alonzo Atwood as principal and George T. Gilbert as surety, recognise in the sum of $1,000 00 for his appearance to the October term next. No. 894—O. Chamberlain et al. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company; assumpsit; submitted to the court; issue for the plaintiff, and damages; defendant moves for a new trial. No. 298—William F. Brackett vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company; same order.

Military News.

SHARPSHOOTERS—CAPT. CHS. ROWLAND.—This company will form one in the Board of Trade Regiment. Enlistments now going on and rendezvous at No. 248 East Randolph street, Niagara House. Come on boys, if you want splendid pay, fine weapons, and a general good time in crushing out treason. The Sharpshooters are the best men for the work.

—Joseph B. Greenhut, late a member of the 12th Illinois regiment, who won promotion for his gallantry at Henry and Donelson, is recruiting a company at the tent in the Court House Square, fronting Randolph street. Mr. G. is a gallant soldier who was wounded in his country's service, but is determined once more to enter the field. Give him a call, boys.

— D. J. Hall, late First Lieutenant of the Seamon Light Infantry, (one of our crack city companies) has been authorized by the Governor to recruit a company for the war, under the new call. His company has been accepted as one of the companies in the Board of Trade Regiment. Headquarters of the company at No. 50 Lake street.

— J. P. D. Gibbon, belonging to the different military companies for the last nine years, long a member of the old Light Guard, is out recruiting for the three years' service, for the Butler Guards. This company has nary officer—not even a captain. Now is your time, boys; fill up the muster roll and elect your officers. Muster rolls can be found at No. 163 East Randolph street or No. 23 West Randolph street, 2d floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Elder W. G. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, to-day, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject of 10½ discourse, "Christianity."

—Preaching to-morrow at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, at half past ten a. m. and a quarter to eight p. m., by the Rev. W. W. Harsha.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow, at half past ten o'clock a. m. and fifteen minutes before eight o'clock p. m. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture in old Trinity Church, on Madison street, on Sunday, July 27th, 1862, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. There will be test meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. Admission 10 cents.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH.—St. Ansgarius, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, is open for divine service during the summer, at 10½ a. m.; evening 6½ o'clock. E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

Attention, Military!

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Revolvers, Guns, Pistols and Military Goods of all kinds, at prices lower than any other house in the West.
jy26-6t GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

NOTICE.—The Committee of twenty-five (25) for soliciting subscriptions, will meet this morning promptly at 10 o'clock, at the office of N. K. Fairbank, No. 5, Board of Trade Building, and bring their subscription lists with them.

N. K. FAIRBANK.

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old, established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. sb8-ly

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-a821-iv

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1862.

The market for gold to-day has been decidedly "panicy." The buying price opened at yesterday's figures, viz.: 16 per cent premium, but private dispatches and the report of the first New York stock board, knocked the market completely into "pi." Some dispatches during the day gave the figure as low as 13 in New York, but the only reliable one we could get was 14¼. Brokers here bought at all sorts of figures, varying from 10 to 13 per cent. The more usual figures were about 12@13. During most of the day holders at yesterday's figures were decidedly blue, but at the close when dispatches reported that the N. Y. stock board had closed at 16½, they felt better. The fact is our brokers have been following the Wall street figures too closely for their own good. For weeks past coin has been rapidly flowing to that centre of mammon, and the amount now piled up there must be enormous.

The causes which in our judgment have produced the decline, and the lessons that should be learned from it are discussed in another place in this paper.

New York exchange continues rather close and most of the leading houses are charging ¼ and make no concessions even to customers on round lots from that figure. The buying price is par@¼, with tendency to the upper figure.

The brokers to day pay 5@5½ for old Treasury notes.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The only new feature in the money market yesterday was a decline of 3 per cent. in gold. Dealers were not anxious to purchase, and 15 per cent. premium was the best price that could be realized in the afternoon, while the selling rate was nominally 17 per cent. The decline at New York was about 3 per cent. but private dispatches reporting the market heavy, dealers out here had no disposition to increase their stocks.

Exchange was firmer, and par the general buying rate for New York drafts. The selling rate was pretty uniformly ¼ premium for New York sight. Money easy at 8@10 per cent, with a fair demand.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the 3d week in July, 1862, were as follows:

Second week in July, 1862	$47,879.38
Same time in 1861	30,986.89
Increase	$16,892.49

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from July 15th to July 21, 1862, inclusive:

	1862.	1862.
Passengers	$7,736.38	$5,157.09
Freight	13,383.05	14,899.32
Sundries	855.73	355.88
Total	$21,964.16	$20,412.09
Increase in 1862	1,552.06	
Total this month to date	62,523.34	51,379.44
Total since 1st January	389,470.70	491,160.69

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 25, 1862.

First Board—Stocks higher, with fair business.

C. & R. Island	63¼	Del. & Hudson	95
Cleve. and Toledo	41¾	Pacific Mail	109½
M. & P. du C. 1st pfd	90	New York Central	91¼
Gal & Chicago	68¾	Erie	34½
C. B. & Quincy	73¼	Harlem	14½
C. & Pittsburg	18¼	U. S. 6s, '81, coupons	97
Ill. Central scrip	58¼	do '81, regd	95¼
Mich. Southern	22¼	do '81, coupons	95¼
do guaranteed	46¼	U. S 5s, '74, regd	87¼
Mich. Central	58¼	Treasury 7.30	102¾
Reading	59	Indiana war loan	98
Harlem pfd	38	Tennessee 6s	48
Erie pfd	61¼	Missouri 6's	46¼
T & W 2d bonds	59½	California 7s	98
M & P du C 1st bds	96	Erie 3d bonds	102
H. & St. Jo	45	do 4th	95
C. & R. I.	103	do 5th	98
C. & P. & C. 1st	35¼	Ill. Cent. bonds	88
C. & P. 2d	75	C. & N. W.	58
American gold	114½	C. & N. assetd bds	46

Second Board—Stocks steady and not active.

Chi. & R. Island	64	Erie pfd	58¼
Ill. & P. du C	73	Harlem	14¼
Cleve. & Tol	41¼	Del. & Hudson	95
Central scrip	58¼	U. S. 6s '81, coup's	97
Panama	131	do 6s '81, regd	95½
Michigan Central	58¼	do 6s '81, coup's	95¼
American gold	116½	Treasury 7 3-10	102
Pacific Mail	112	Illinois war loan	98
N. Y. Central	91¼	C. & N. W. st bds	46

MONEY MARKET.—Money market easy at 5@6 per cent on call, and for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange lower and unsettled; banker's bills opened at 126@128.

American gold irregular and unsettled; opening at 16, declining to 14¼ and finally closing at 16, going down to 14@14½ and finally closing [illegible] 16½ per cent. prem.

California gold bars are quoted at 17@17½ per cent. prem.

Government stocks firmer.

U. S. 6s '81, 99@100; 7 3-10 102½@103.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	900	1600	464'0	201	1350	379
G&CURR	327	13580	6919	1132	280	261
RIRR	262	1204	18880		510	400
ICRR	651	3312	32105	6455	250	60
CB&QRR	700	4517	31865	4778	252	294
C&NWRR	1236	15778	2470	1140	291	100
A&StLRR	600	330	6800		173	
Total	5274	42919	130690	13774	3730	1387

	L'd Bbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs. No.	Wool. lbs.	High Wines brls.	Cut M'ts. lbs.
G&CURR					40	
RIRR		200	68		20	
ICRR		172	905	1/000	50	16940
CB&QRR	20850	158	1423	19654		9918
C&NW		83		570		
A&StLRR				20020	11	1000
Total	20850	631	2406	30354	116	27158

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo		8500	164300	13000		
To Oswego		18000				
To P't Colb'ne						
To Port Sarnia		7200				
To Ogdensb'g	600	800	18000			
To Kingston			68600			
To Prescott						
To Collingw'd	108		18175	50		
Total	708	102600	281075	13050		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 25.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	900	Wheat, bu	599
Wheat, bu	1,100	Lumber, ft	915,446
Corn, bu	46,000	Shingles, m	118,500
Oats, bu	9,350	Staves, m	4,729
Rye, bu	1,500	Posts, m	475
Barley, bu	325	Salt, brls	3,065
Coal, tons	279		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 25.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	965,000	Fish, brls	13
Shingles, no	600,000	Shipments.	
Lath, pcs	80,700	Flour, brls	190
Wood, cords	213	Wheat, bu	19,209
Coal, tons	660	Corn, bu	80,275

The Liverpool market of the 17th was telegraphed this morning. Wheat was unchanged; flour and corn were dull.

This news, with the dull feeling of last night, tended to render the merchants at the opening very much depressed; but as soon as the quotations of gold were telegraphed—1.14¼@1.15—values of all kinds of breadstuffs rapidly depreciated. A slight decline in the rates of gold was expected; but a fall of 3 per cent. since yesterday afternoon was never dreamed of; and its effect was instantaneous. The speculative feeling which has run loose for a few days past, entirely subsided; and shippers withdrew except at a very material decline.

In the early part of the afternoon there were numerous rumors of a decline in gold to 113@113, and they were believed—which rendered the markets for breadstuffs even duller than on 'Change; but as soon as the second board was telegraphed—showing that gold had again advanced to 116½—a reaction took place, and breadstuffs closed firm with an upward tendency.

The wheat market suffered a decline of 3@4c per bushel—No. 1 Spring opening at 90c, and closing at 87@88. No 2 Spring was sold at a range of 83@86c; and rejected Spring at 75@78c. At the inside figures, however, receivers were very unwilling to sell. Only about 75,000 bushels changed hands. Winter Wheat declined 3@4c per bushel—with sales at 95c for No 1 Red Winter, and 91@92c for No 2 Red. In the afternoon, however, under a reaction in gold the market improved, and closed firm at 89½@90c for No 1 Spring.

The Flour market was exceedingly quiet, and prices closed 10@25c lower on spring extras, with light sales at $3.80@4.75. Winter wheat brands, not having felt the effect of the recent buoyancy so much as spring grades, did not suffer in the reaction as severely, but the demand was less active, with limited sales at $5 25@5.75.

The Corn market declined 2@2½c on Mixed, but on Rejected there was only a depreciation of 1c. About 200,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 29c for River Mixed Yellow afloat; 26@27½c for Rejected afloat; 28½@30c for Mixed in store; and 25@26c for Rejected in store, closing firm at 29c for Mixed in store, closing firm after the receipt of the afternoon dispatches at 29½@30c for Mixed in store.

Oats opened active at 28½c for No. 1, and closed at 28c, a decline of 1c. Rye was in good demand at 45c.

A lot of new barley was sold at 60c on track, the first receipts of the season. It came from Iowa.

Highwines were dull, holders asking 29c, buyers offering 28c. Mess Pork is offered at $9.50, with buyers at $9.00 Lard is wanted at 7¼c, with sales of prime old at 8c. Tallow 8¼@9c.

Freights were steady at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to Buffalo.

Harvesting Spring Wheat in Ogle County.

We learn to-day that in some parts of Ogle county, in this State, Spring Wheat is being harvested. The quality is said to be good, but the yield will not average over fifteen bushels per acre.

We also learn that in Rock county, Wisconsin, the Wheat is ready to cut.

Milwaukee Grain Market—July 24.

Received, 51,289 bu. Market excited and 2@3c higher—with sales of 70,000 bushels at 98@99c for No. 1, and 92@93c for No. 2. Freights, 11c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Inspection of Grain.

The following communication was received some days since, and was mislaid. We now publish it:

SUBLETTE, Ill., July 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If you will please to insert in your paper the following lines, you will much oblige several readers of the TRIBUNE:

From yesterday's issue of your paper we see that a car load of wheat (No. 880) sent from this station, and belonging to M. Mooney, was graded "rejected" by the assistant inspector, Armstrong, because he found it to be damp and musty in the bottom.

Now this assertion, upon which this inspection appears to be founded, is a palpable wrong.

There was over a dozen farmers present when this grain was loaded, and every one is willing to testify to the fact that wheat was in good condition, and that the lowest grade for it, according to the inspection rules published last May, would have been No. 2.

When such flagrant "mistakes" as that can occur under the present inspection system, one is involuntarily brought to the belief that there is deceit and fraud on the bottom of it.

We have had occasion and opportunity both, to watch the inspection of grain forwarded to your city, and cannot help expressing our conviction that the inspection is in the hands of very incompetent persons—or that it is a perfect scheme of fraud. Both causes demand its abolition, and we trust that by your influential paper you will not omit to bear a part. Farmers and country grain dealers have been swindled enough in this manner.

As we understand it, when grain is shipped to Chicago and inspected, it is put in store. Neither the commission merchant to whom it is consigned nor the man who buys it, sees it, but that the warehouse receipt and inspector's card are the only documents upon whose strength all transactions take place.

Now, every one must see plainly what a luxuriant field for fraudulent operations there is open for grain inspectors, warehousemen or New York men, who have everything in their own hands.

Respectfully, SEVERAL SHIPPERS.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were:—To Buffalo:—schrs. Torrent, Geo. Steel, Eveline and Danube, corn, at 10c; bark City of Chicago, wheat, at 11c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,274 brls; shipped, 708 brls. Market dull and 20@25c lower on Spring grades. Sales, 100 brls "Nashville City" choice Spring extra at $5.75; 150 brls "Peerless" choice Spring extra at $4 75; 400 brls "Ford's Mills" do at $4.50; 100 "Triumph," r. h., at $4.55; 50 brls do f. b., at $4.80; 200 brls good extra at $4.30; 100 brls "Hawkeye State" at $4.35; 400 brls good Spring extr at $4.35; 200 brls "Mahoning" at $4 25; 200 brls "Princeton City," 400 brls "North Star," and 100 brls "Davis' Best" at $4.90; 80 brls "Appleton" at $4.15; 200 brls fair extra at $4.00; 100 brls "Eagle" at $3.95; 35 brls "Exchange" at $3.80; 50 brls "Empire" White Winter at $5.25; 50 brls "Rubicon" do at $5.25.

WHEAT—Received, 42,919 bu; shipped, 102,600 bu. Market dull and 3@4c lower. Sales: 800 bu No 1 Red in store at 95c; 3,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 2,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 90c; 26,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 90c; 12,000 bu do at 89½c; 10,000 bu do at 89c; 3,500 bu do at 88c; 5,000 bu do at 87½c; 12,000 bu do at 87c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 86c; 1,400 bu do at 85c; 5,000 bu do at 84c; 3,000 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu do at 82c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 78c; 3,500 bu do at 75c. Market rallying slightly after the receipt of the New York afternoon dispatches, and closing firm.

CORN—Received, 130,690 bu; shipped, 281,075 bu. Market 2@2½c lower. Sales: 5,000 bu River Mixed Yellow at 29c afloat; 10,000 bu Rejected afloat at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 26c; 15,000 bu Mixed in store at 30c; 25,000 bu do at 29½c; 45,000 bu do at 29c; 5,500 bu do at 28½c; 20,000 bu Rejected at 28c f. o. b.; 25,000 bu do at 27½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bu do at 27c f. o. b.; 1,200 bu Rejected in store at 26c; 35,000 bu do at 25c—closing firm at 29½@30c for Mixed in store.

OATS—Received, 13,774 bu; shipped, 13,050 bu. Market active and ½c lower. Sales: 24,000 bu No. 1 in store at 28½c; 6,000 bu do at 28¼c; 3,000 bu do at 28c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 24c.

RYE—Received, 3,730 bu. Market steady. Sales: 3,800 bu No. 1 in store at 45c; 55 bags on track at 44c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,387 bu. Market steady. Sales: 49 sks new crop, good, (from Iowa) at 60c on track; 85 bags common old at 45c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 116 brls. Market dull and nominal—holders asking 29c—buyers offering 28c.

MESS PORK—Dull and offered freely at $9.50—offering $9.00. Sales: 25 brls heavy country mess at $9.25; 100 brls country at $9.00.

LARD—Scarce and in good demand. Sales: 200 brls choice city kettle (old) at 8c.

TALLOW—34 brls good country at 8¼c.

BEANS—17 bags good at $1.90.

SUGARS—Firm and active, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Cuba—Fair to choice	9¾@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	9¾@10¼c
N. Y. Refined—powdered and granulated	12¾c
White coffee A	12¼c
Yellow coffee B	11¾c
Yellow coffee C	11¼c

FISH—Active but without change. Quotations are:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.75 @$3.90
" 2 " "	3.50 @ 3.75
" 1 Trout, "	3.50 @ 3.75
" 2 " "	3.25 @ 3.50

WOOL—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Common Native 30@35c; Medium 38@44c; Fine 40@45c; Unwashed ⅓ off.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint 13@13½c; Dry Salted 9@11c; Green Salted 5¼@6c; Dry Calf 10@12c; Green do 6@7c.

BUTTER—Good shipping is firm. Sales of 13 firkins Choice Yellow store packed at 10c. and 17 good shipping at 9c. We quote: Choice Yellow at 9½@10c; Fair to Good Firkin at 8½@9c; Grease 7@8c.

EGGS—Dull and difficult of sale at 4c for packed, and 5@5½c for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.25@1.50. Turkeys ℔ lb 8@4c. Pigeons ℔ doz 40@50c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day are very liberal, amounting to 2,450 head, of which 1,600 were received at Sherman's yard, 420 at Michigan Southern yards, 400 at Pittsburgh yards, and 271 at Loomis' "Cottage Grove" yards. In consequence of the break in the New York market on Tuesday last, shippers here are very shy in operating, confining their operations to stock of good quality. In medium grades there was considerable activity, owing to government contractors purchasing a little more freely than during last week. Among the various lots disposed of there was one drove of 40 head choice State steers, from McLean county, belonging to Jesse Funk, who sold them at $37 per head, rather than run the chance of shipping to New York to be sold on his own account. They were considered the best that have been in the yards for some time.

However, the market, taken as a whole, has been very unsatisfactory to drovers, who were rather taken back by the sudden fall in the New York markets. We notice a decline of about ¼c on last week's prices.

The sales to-day are as follows:

Catchaway sold Palmer 30 head averaging 1,233 lbs at $2.25, at Sherman's yards.

Adams sold Morris 60 head averaging 1,196 lbs at $2.12½, at same yards.

Stone sold Morris 56 head averaging 1,127 lbs at $2.60, at same yards.

Reese sold Tarpin 15 head averaging 1,075 lbs at $2.60, at same yards.

Morgan sold Morris 10 head averaging 1,081 lbs at $2.50, at same yards.

Greenbaum sold Truman 13 head averaging 1,157 lbs at $2.50, at Pittsburgh yards.

—— sold —— 10 head averaging 1,087 lbs at $2 50 at same yards.

—— sold —— 13 head averaging 991 lbs at $2.37½ at Loomis' "Cottage Grove" yards.

Beeves.	Av.	Price.	Beeves.	Av.	Price.
30	1233	$2 25	17	1087	p. t.
60	1196	2.12½	25	1031	p. t.
56	1127	2.60	17	1101	p. t.
15	1075	2.60	10	1071	p. t.
10	1081	2.50	10	1249	p. t.
13	1157	2.50	11	1187	p. t.
10	1087	2.50	13	1057	p. t.
13	991	2.37½	22	1243	p. t.

HOGS—Received to-day 2,680, under which liberal supply, the market ruled with considerable activity among shippers and speculators, but with a downward tendency in prices.

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
158 (ex. ch)	253	$2 62½	100	232	2.50
114	220	2.65	110	218	2.50
112	210	2.50	128	201	2.48
168	245	2.50	59	234	2.45
50	205	2.50	108	222	2.45
50	213	2.50	128	191	2.45

and 443 in lots on private terms.

SHEEP—The market is very quiet, with sales of 29 averaging 93 lbs at $3.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 25.—HOPS—Very firm. Sales 100 bales at 16@20c for new; 16@11c for old.

FLOUR—Irregular and unsettled, and 10c lower. Sales 22,800 brls at $4.90@5.25 for extra state; $4.90@5.10 for super western; $5.15@5.40 for common to extra western; $5.35@5.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.60@6.50 for trade brands; market closing firmer no sellers at the inside quotations. Canadian flour 10c lower, and closing a little firmer, with no sellers at the inside quotations. Sales 1,400 brls at $5.20@5.40 for common; $5 45@6.90 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $3 75@4.75. Corn meal buiet and firm.

WHISKY—Lower. Sales, 1,900 brls. at 28½@29½c—latter price for E and D.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, unsettled, and 1 to 3c lower, closing however with a better feeling, and a portion of the decline recovered. Sales, 18,400 bu. Chicago spring at $1.10@1 16; 28,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.14@1 19; 27,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.19@1 22; 4,500 bu red state at $1.28; 10 800 bu. Green Bay at $1.20@1.24—latter price for choice; 26,800 bu. red winter-western at $1.26@1.30; 13,600 bu. amber Michigan at $1.31@1.33; 12,000 bu white western at $1.35@1.41. Rye scarce and very firm at 78@79c for western; 82@85c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn opened heavy and 1c lower and closed a little firmer, with no sellers at inside quotations. Sales, 64,000 at 50@52c for old mixed western; 51@54c for eastern; 48@50c for unsound. Oats a shade easier. Sales at 46@48c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and market without important change. Sales 1,290 brls at $10.81@10.87½ for mess, including sales of choice last evening at $11 87½@12 00 for prime—the latter price for very choice; $10.00 for thin mess; $11.00 for prime mess. Beef quiet and firm. Sales 200 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for prime; $8.00@10 00 for mess; $13.00@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams firmer. Sales 75 brls. western at $16 00@16 50. Cut meats more active and firmer. Sales 400 hhds. at 3¾@4½c for shoulders; 5¼@6c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard more active and market scarcely so firm. Sales 1,150 brls. at 8@9¼c; 300 kegs at 9¾c. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@18c for state. Cheese firm at 4@8¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio—less active demand, but prices still in sellers' favor; sales 100 bags at 22c. Sugar—raw is decidedly more active, and prices have advanced ¼c ℔ lb.; sales 4,800 hhds. at 8¾@9¼c for Cuba; 9¼@9¾c for New Orleans; 1,000 boxes Havana, 96,600 bags Manilla port at 8¼c; and by auction 373 hhds. New Orleans at 9¼@11¼c—the latter price for clarified refined sugars; also better demand, prices tending upwards. Molasses rules very firm—fair business doing; sales 300 brls. New Orleans at 34@31c; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c; 250 hhds. Cuba clayed on p. t.

OSWEGO, July 25.—FLOUR—Without material change.

GRAIN—Wheat closes quiet. Sales, 14,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.00@1.01½. Corn dull. Sales, 3,000 bu. Illinois at 46c; and 2,000 bu. do. at 47c. Other grains scarce and quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer. Flour 34c. wheat 9c. corn 7½c. to New York—forwarders generally holding off for higher figures.

IMPORTS—18,100 bu. wheat, 7,900 bu. corn

EXPORTS—4 236 brls. flour, 35,000 bu. wheat, 15,600 bu. corn.

BUFFALO, July 25.—FLOUR—Very quiet.

GRAIN—Very quiet on account of the Great Union Festival, offices on the dock are all closed this afternoon. Sales of 18,000 bu. corn at 41c; 20,000 bu. unsound at 35@36c.

WHISKY—In fair demand. Sales 200 brls. at 30c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

IMPORTS—4,000 brls. flour, 174,000 bu. wheat, 191,000 bu. corn, 29,000 bu. oats.

EXPORTS—19,000 brls. flour, 158,000 bu. wheat, 198,000 bu. corn, 20,000 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER ETNA.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Breadstuffs dull, with a downward tendency. Wheat is quoted steady and unchanged. Flour dull and easier. Corn has a downward tendency, the market remaining quiet; at last quotations, mixed and yellow sold at 27s 6d @27s 9d.

Provisions generally flat. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive, and dull and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs steady, but dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Latest sales on Wednesday—Erie 28@29; Illinois Central shares 48@48½ discount.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday July 17, p. m.—Breadstuffs market quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for crops.

LONDON, Thursday, p. m.—Consuls close at 91¾ for money. American stock market quiet and steady and unchanged quotations.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....July 25.

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St Joseph, 45 cds wood, 13 brls fish, and sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Torrent, Schamweber, Bay City, 215 m lumber.
Bark E C L, Moore, Peshtigo, 175 m lumber, 20 m shingles, 30 m lath
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Cleveland, 550 tons coal.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Tricolor, King, St Joseph. 25 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Payne's Pier, 70 cds wood
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Elba, Thompson, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Col Glover, Miller, Grand Haven, 55 m lumber, 250 m shingles.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Anna Thorsine, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Packard's Pier, 75 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove, 40 m lumber, 13 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

CLEARED..........July 25.

Prop Montgomery, Pillis, Collingwood, 18,175 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Forfar, O'Connor, Sarnia, 8,200 bu wheat.
Schr Montezuma, Millen, Kingston, 14,800 bu corn.
Schr Theodore Perry, Finn, Kingston, 16,400 bu corn.
Schr Selkirk, Holt, Kingston, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr Mohawk, Hickey, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Allegan, sundries.
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Joseph.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Payne's Pier.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove.
Schr Elba, Thomson, Muskegon.
Schr Col Grover, Miller, Grand Haven.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon.
Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Buffalo, 12,800 bu corn.
Schr Anna Thorane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Mary Morton, Vanetta, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat, 120 brls flour.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 25, 1862.

UP—Prop. Michigan, Rocket; bark Kate Darley, Naomi, British Lyon, Success, Canonado, H. C. Winslow, B. S. Shepard; brig Sleipner of Bergen, R. Burns; schr. Flora Watson, Monsoon, Rebecca, Ithaca, Johnson, Kingsford, Col. A. B. Williams.

DOWN—Prop. Comet, Kentucky; bark Fontanelle, DeSoto, Golden Fleece, Fame, Shuman, Petrosora, Mary Stockton, Badger State; brig Venice, N. C. Ford; schr. Monitor, J. S. Gross, M. B. Hale, St. Paul, Resolute, Cortland, Rust, White Cloud, Consuelo, Yankee Blade, Weden, Hastings, H. Ross, H. J. Rogers, Tecumseh, J. F. Warner, Bennis, Trowbridge, Kate Richmond, Plover, Tracy, B. Bates, Cayahoga, Autocrat, M. T. Mitchell, Gipsey, Saranac, C. Bailey.

Weather pleasant. Wind S. W.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........July 24.

Contest, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 13,700 lbs merchandise.
W B Preston, Aux Sable, 2,500 bu corn, 1,500 pork barrels.
Buckeye, LaSalle, 900 brls flour, 600 bu wheat, 325 bu barley.
Rescue, LaSalle, 141 tons coal.
Harrington, Marseilles, 5,650 bu corn.
Marion, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
B F Beasley, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Nora, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Eclipse, Athens, 500 bu wheat, 5,600 bu oats.
R Hamblin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
M O'Connor, LaSalle, 3,900 bu corn, 1,200 bu wheat, 200 bu oats.
Old Abe, LaSalle, 135 tons coal.
Banner, LaSalle, 3,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED..........July 24.

Eclipse, Lockport, 800 bu wheat.
Cuba, Ottawa, 87,000 ft lumber.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Erieson, Ottawa, 30 brls salt, 3 mill stones.
Queen City, LaSalle, 150 brls salt.
New-York, LaSalle, 17,073 ft lumber, 40,800 shingles, 60 brls salt.
Morris, Kankakee, 7 m lumber, ½ m siding, 476 cedar posts, 50 brls salt, 4,720 staves and headings.
Arctic, Morris, 1,000 lbs sacks.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 340 brls salt.
Clarriett, Morris, 70,321 ft lumber, 4,444 ft siding.
Imperial, Lockport.
Clyde, Seneca.
Alice, LaSalle, 30 000 ft lumber, 30 m shingles, 15 brls salt.
Alida, LaSalle, 600 brls salt, 25 m lumber.
Acadia, LaSalle, 1,600 brls salt.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst, at the residence of E. W. Morris, Esq., by the Rev. Robert Colyer, Mr. BENJ. E. CUTTER to Miss EMMA F. CHAMBERLIN, formerly of Foxcroft, Me.

☞ Boston and Maine papers please notice.

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst., JESSIE, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Jennie V. Arms, aged five months and twenty days.

Funeral to-day at 4 o'clock, from their residence, 133 South Clark street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

☞ Troy and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Wants.

WANTED—A pleasant suit or large single room, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, near corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, at a reasonable price. Any required reference given. Address Box 286. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED—Room and Board in a private family, by a gentleman, for himself and wife, in a house where there are no other boarders preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address "Boarder," Tribune Office, immediately. The best of references will be given and required. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED.—A competent Entry Clerk can obtain a situation in a Wholesale Grocery House, by addressing, with reference, P. O. Drawer 6039. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED—To exchange on fair terms—A fine family horse, few barrels kerosene oil, new reaper and mower, treated unincumbered city property, and some cash, for suitable stock of Groceries, Dry Goods and Shoes, adapted to retail trade. Address "F. R." P. O. Box 3771, stating when and where interview may be had. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED.—A gentleman in Rockford has a son he would like to get boarded in Chicago, in a family where they have a daughter they would wish to attend the Rockford Female Seminary, and board in return. The best of references required and given. Address Box 545, Rockford, Ill. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a Commission House, by an old resident of this city, a man of correct business habits, used to hard work, well versed in Book-keeping. Would take an interest in the business if desirable. Can probably influence some consignments. References given and required. Address "W. R.," Tribune Office. jy25-[illegible]

WANTED.—A Lady living alone wishes to take a little girl to board and educate. It will receive the best of care and attention. Unexceptionable references given. Address Box 4466, Chicago. jy24-[illegible]

WANTED—By a single gentleman, two unfurnished rooms, parlor and bedroom, in a private family; (without board) not more than ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Price must be moderate. Can furnish the best reference. Address, with terms, "G. B.," Box 1861. jy24-[illegible]

WANTED—Cheap, for cash, a good second hand Top or Open one horse Buggy. Address, for 4 days, SIDNEY SCOTT, Chicago, Illinois. jy24-[illegible]

WANTED, FOR CASH—A small House, with Lot not less than 40 feet front, or Lot without house. Must be within 20 minutes' walk of the Court House. Address P. O Box 1814, describing property, and stating lowest cash price. jy24-[illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—Men of energy and perseverance to sell our NEW articles of REAL MERIT and PRACTICAL UTILITY. Sell anywhere, and large profits realized. Satisfaction given or money refunded. For general circular and terms, address with stamp, RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago. jy24-[illegible]

WANTED—Board and furnished rooms, on moderate terms, by a gentleman and wife (no children) in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address "A. R. C.," Tribune office, stating location and price. jy23-[illegible]

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above.

South Bend, Ind., July 20, 1862. L. CHAPIN & CO. jy22-[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $75 net profit per month made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or free samples of marked linen, terms, &c., on stamp. Address E P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-[illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter, mailed, postage paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, jy22-[illegible] 86 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—To trade, cash and good farming land, in best locations in Illinois and Iowa, for personal property of any kind (except Patent Rights). Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office. jy19-[illegible]

WANTED—A young man of twelve years commercial experience in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, and acquainted in the French and German languages, wishes to get a situation in some business as Book Keeper or Clerk. Best of references can be given, or he would participate with a $300 in some established business, where he could make himself useful. Address "J. S." at this office. jy19-[illegible]

WANTED—One hundred good Riveters can find employment and good wages at the Union Works, near St. Louis, on iron gunboats building by JAS. B. EADS, jy18-[illegible] No. 15 South Main st., St. Louis.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars of prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4252, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2548. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3008. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1653, MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED—300 men wanted to work at farming and lumbering in Mason county, Michigan, where good farming land can be had by the actual settler under the Homestead Bill, at a rate of $10 for 160 acres, near Lake Michigan and but fifteen hours sail from Chicago. All who cannot and will not join the Federal army will find employment by applying to BALDWIN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Illinois. Houses furnished to men with families. jy16-[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3584, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. del7-[illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. Post Office Box 3096. jel1'-ly

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Scarfs, Smoking Caps, Military Socks, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy10-[illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC

Combination Prize Package,

Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the times, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, profits large. Business easy, genteel. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. C. M. DUNN & CO., 124 Clark street Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this thrilling and remarkable work.

NOW READY,

Parson Brownlow's

WONDERFUL BOOK.

ONE VOLUME.

Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superior Engravings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c. Beautifully printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.

Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of price.

Address R. R. LANDON, Agent,

86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Send Stamp and get Circular. [illegible]

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The Undersigned having had ten years experience as book-keeper and cashier, is desirous for a situation, in experience and some capital where the remuneration would be a share of the profits. Would prefer taking charge of the books for a time at a salary, in order to form a full acquaintance. Address "J. M. WILLIAMS," Box 2629. jy19-[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On the State street Cars, between Monroe street and Eldridge Court, a black thread lace veil. A liberal reward will be paid the finder on returning it to No. 11 Eldridge Court. jy25-[illegible]

LOST—Last evening, at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, (West Side) a Black, Shaggy Buggy Robe. Any person returning the same to the store of H. & B. GOODRIDGE, 137 & 139 Desplaines street, corner of Kinzie, will be liberally rewarded. jy25-[illegible]

LOST—Two Dollars Reward.—Lost yesterday morning, July 25, between Sargent & Steele's barn, on Market street, and the Western Transportation Co's dock, foot of State street, a Memorandum Book, with the name of Frederick Stockton, No. 2 Dole's Building, on the cover. Any person having found the above and will return the same to H. & S., No. 2 Dole's Building, or W. T. Co's Dock, will receive the above reward, besides the thanks of the owner. jy25-[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

McVicker's Benefit Continued.

This (Saturday) evening, July 26,

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

In consequence of his numerous friends being unable to procure seats on Friday, Mr. McVicker presents the following excellent bill for the last night of their performance.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

And all other Volunteers are invited to answer the call for troops, are invited to be present. All companies of recruiting officers will be admitted by their men and vouch for them as [illegible] can Drama.

A Home in the West.

Shabal, a true Yankee ....

The performance will conclude with the extravaganza of

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

John Quill, Mr. McVicker; Old Prince, Mr. [illegible]; Beauty, Mr. Myers; Beauty, Miss Warren; [illegible] with dance Miss Jennie Hight.

The place will end with the song [illegible] "We'll Gradually Emancipate." [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 44 Lake street, on [illegible] of Franklin, on Tuesday, July 29, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold 100 cases Men's, Boys and Youths Kip Boots; 40 cases Women's, Children's Shoes, &c., 10 cases Leghorn and Straw Hats. jy25-[illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Pier Glass, Mirrors and Piano Forte

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, July 29, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 46 Lake street, a large assortment of the above goods, consisting of [illegible] French Damask and Rep. [illegible] Marble Top [illegible] Whatnots, Easy Rockers, [illegible] Hair Matresses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, [illegible] Washstands, Dining Tables and Chairs, French Plate and other Mirrors.

PIANO FORTE.

One splendid Rosewood Frame, carved [illegible] seven octave Piano Forte, new and in perfect order.

jy25-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

AT AUCTION.

We will sell, by order of the Mortgagee, at public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, [illegible] the Fixtures and furniture of one of the [illegible] Cream Saloons in Chicago, [illegible] tain and apparatus, which cost [illegible] of assorted Glass and Crockery [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] tors (very fine) Cooking [illegible] er with a large amount of other goods [illegible] to particularize.

The above goods are to be sold to satisfy the above mortgages, and will be sold for cash [illegible] for bankable funds.

jy24-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To Butchers and others—A Meat Market doing a profitable business (South Side) established ten years, [illegible] wishing to join the army. For particulars [illegible] W." Tribune Office.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand Fire Proof Safe—Double Doors, [illegible] inches wide inside. Cost $300 —For Sale at $125. jy22-[illegible] F. W. PRATT, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—One Double [illegible] one Double & Mason Receiving [illegible] Buzz Saws, with tables. Also, [illegible] engines bought and sold. Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle [illegible] Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis. [illegible] Stock, &c., in complete running order [illegible] large business. The owners wish to [illegible] business, and therefore offer [illegible] for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of [illegible] & CO., on the premises, or to [illegible] 77 Kinzie street Chicago.

FOR SALE—Six large [illegible] Rendering Tanks, for rendering [illegible] &c., suitable for the packing business [illegible] bought cheap by applying at [illegible] jy22-[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On the most liberal terms for cash or [illegible] tate in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin [illegible] thousand dollars worth of [illegible] For particulars address "TRADE," [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A well-established Match Manufactory, located at one of the best points in the West. A person with small amount of money will find this a rare chance for an incrative business. Address P. O. Box [illegible] jy19-[illegible]

FOR SALE—On account of removal, one 6 octave Piano [illegible] by Lemuel Gilbert, Boston [illegible] valid Arm Chair, of King's Patent [illegible] apparatus for reading attached [illegible] handsome parlor furniture and [illegible] chair for a sick room; price [illegible] o'clock P. M., at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargains in Cigars.—For sale at the [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible] Cigars of every variety, [illegible] finest quality Havana [illegible] They will be closed out at very low [illegible] those wishing to purchase will [illegible] from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm in Illinois, [illegible] and a half miles from the [illegible] lena and Chicago Union [illegible] day. The farm contains [illegible] house on it, 21 feet [illegible] two-story and attic, [illegible] cultivation and [illegible] farm will be sold [illegible] Hudson River, [illegible] FLEETWOOD & CO., [illegible] jy7-[illegible]

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most desirable [illegible] vicinity of Chicago, [illegible] Park pressed brick, [illegible] $11,000, is offered for sale [illegible] grounds are 10 acres in extent [illegible] about twelve miles from Chicago [illegible] where railroad facilities are [illegible] and are situated on [illegible] Institutions of the Northwest [illegible] good public schools, [illegible] The House is two and a half [illegible] surrounding it is laid out [illegible] with a good barn, [illegible] grafted fruits, large [illegible] Fifteen thousand [illegible] stationary plants [illegible] This property will be sold [illegible] half cash, with credit for [illegible] ments. Inquire at No. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Rooms to rent, for gentlemen (without board) with all modern improvements, on Wabash avenue [illegible] Post Office. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

TO RENT.—House to rent, Furniture for sale on the corner of [illegible] Tyler streets (West Side). [illegible] three as good as new, will be [illegible] sacrifice. Furniture [illegible] if desired. Address [illegible]

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—Three story Brick House [illegible] Jackson street, with gas fixtures, furnace, [illegible] and cold water, &c. Barn and carriage house [illegible] Possession given immediately. Apply [illegible] or to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, 40 Water street. jy24-[illegible]

FOR RENT—The fine residence No. 12 Dearborn Place, [illegible] ber 1st, or thereabouts. Apply to [illegible] 81 South Clark street.

TO RENT—House and Furniture. I will lease my house, with furniture [illegible] tenant, for two or three months or longer [illegible] Possession given immediately. Apply [illegible] between two or three o'clock P. M. [illegible] WORTH, 333 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—New Store in [illegible] Water street. The first-class four story [illegible] with good cellar, known as No. [illegible] to rent. The building is new, [illegible] to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN [illegible] No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

TO RENT—New and [illegible]

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and [illegible] wholesale and retail, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A lady and [illegible] man, or two single gentlemen [illegible] dated with pleasant, front rooms [illegible] Lake street. Also—Two or three day boarders [illegible] jy25-[illegible]

BOARDING—With rooms [illegible] rooms, can be had at [illegible] of Lake street. Also a few day boarders [illegible] commodated.

BOARDING—Desirable rooms with board for families and single gentlemen at No. 6 Washington street, [illegible] born Park. References required.

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible] wife or two gentlemen can [illegible] with a large front room. [illegible] avenue.

BOARDING—First class [illegible] ing in the new four story [illegible] of Lasalle and Monroe streets, [illegible] within three minutes walk of the [illegible] suite of rooms [illegible] Boarders can be accommodated [illegible] pleasant and convenient [illegible] wishing a first class house. [illegible]

BOARDING.—I have a very [illegible] rent, suit of rooms [illegible] corner of Washington, [illegible] suitable for a gentleman [illegible] such will please call at [illegible] jy16-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] with and two or three single gentlemen [illegible] sant rooms and board in a private [illegible] are no children, in a house [illegible] ing, with modern conveniences, [illegible] Place, two doors [illegible] Office. A few day boarders [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] A CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD [illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS [illegible] per cent has this day been declared [illegible] payable at the office of [illegible] [illegible]

FOR NORWAY [illegible] Passages [illegible]

VAULTS AND CESS POOLS [illegible] Cleaned [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
4 copies	5.00
8 copies	10.00
10 copies	15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1862.

THE GREAT WAR RALLY.

The immense mass meetings of the people on Saturday to respond to the President's call for more men, and to give expression to the sentiment of Chicago on the present national crisis, furnish abundant sources of congratulation to every loyal man. This vast uprising of the people—the second time within a week—will give a material impetus to recruiting, will encourage the good work in every part of the State and of the west, will gladden and inspire our sons and brothers in the field to new and more glorious efforts, and will give to the President and his Cabinet the assurance that the great popular heart of the West beats responsive to those national edicts which mark a new and glorious page in the volume of our country's history.

In our local columns will be found a detailed report of the occasion and the patriotic sentiments which found utterance from the lips of the various speakers. They represented all classes of the community—Congressmen, military men, lawyers, clergymen and merchants; all shades of party; all nationalities, and yet but one common sentiment was expressed; a determination to carry on the war vigorously, and end it speedily; to employ every agency which the Almighty has placed in our hands; to make rebels pay the expenses of the war they have originated; to forage upon the enemy; confiscate his property; to place the Stars and Stripes in the hands of men who shall fight and not fail to defend them, and let the negro do the digging, and if necessary fight too. The unqualified applause of the vast crowds at each rehearsal of these sentiments indicates that the people are following the great ideas of progress and humanity, that they have suddenly and boldly leaped forward in the great march of time to a higher plane of thought and action; that the hour of universal liberty to the toiling millions draws nigh.

THE WARNING GIVEN.

It will be seen by our dispatches from Washington, that President Lincoln has given the requisite sixty days' warning to all persons referred to in the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, that they must cease their treasonable actions on or before the expiration of the time named, or all the property, real or personal, of such traitors—not including slaves—will be confiscated to the use of the United States. This proclamation does not include any of the persons named in the fifth section of the act—President, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, &c.,—all of whom are provided for in the fifth section. No proclamation is required in their case—the law taking immediate effect.

The sixty days of grace is given to the rank and file to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance or suffer the penalty prescribed, which consists of the seizure and confiscation of all their lands, chattels, moneys, stocks and credits. One of the days of grace has already expired. Fifty-nine now remain.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITY.

It will be observed by our St. Louis dispatches that a new idea of nationality has been developed in that city. A number of rebel Irishmen, who have been regularly naturalized, have voted for years, and in every respect enjoyed and experienced the rights of citizenship, took upon themselves to go before the British Consul and claim the protection due to British subjects. This has been done to escape being enrolled in the military for the protection of our country. To the honor of their loyal brethren be it said, that they immediately called a meeting, and notified the traitors that they could remain in St. Louis just twenty-four hours, *and no longer!* We have a number of the same class of traitors in this city, and the application of the same inexorable rule would have a healthy effect.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Various Items of Interest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 22, 10 a. m.

There is no news from Vicksburg, no boat having arrived since the ram Lioness.

Boats are continually arriving from Helena and returning, transporting stores of various kinds for Gen. Curtis' army.

Gen. Hurlbut's division arrived yesterday. It took quarters near the camping ground of Gen. W. T. Sherman's. Silverspavre's battery accompanies Gen. Sherman. Its men and officers are in good health. The whole army are in excellent health. They stand the heat and fatigue remarkably well.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has assumed command of Memphis and vicinity, and issued order No. 56, setting forth that all orders issued by predecessors are to be enforced. This cuts off the last hope of secession sympathizers in this city. They will have to take the oath or depart. 177 took the oath yesterday, being many of the best citizens and concluded to remain. Sixty-four applied for passes—mostly boys and young men—and concluded to go. They are allowed only to take personal baggage and no valuable property of any amount.

It is understood for the present that Gen. Sherman's headquarters will be at camp with his men. He will go to work promptly, fortifying and otherwise strengthening his position.

A soldier of the 8th Missouri volunteers was shot and instantly killed last night while attempting to run the guard. The soldier was intoxicated.

Some concealed guerrilla fired upon J. H. Quinn, a citizen, on Sunday night, about dusk. A number of arrests have been made at Germantown, as the troops of Gen. Sherman came through. They were of men on horseback pretending to be hunting slaves, but believed to be cotton-burners or guerrillas. They were brought to this city and confined, awaiting examination. A number of the same sort were arrested in this city after their arrival. The guards of our city have been doubled and renewed vigilance is to be exercised regarding the safety of life and property of the loyal residents and sojourners.

When the last troops left, the line of telegraph wire was cut and a portion brought in. Rumor has it that a smart rebel was caught in the act of taking off messages with a pocket relay. As none but blind messages and unimportant business have been sent to Corinth over that line, for some time, he had his trouble for naught. All important military orders are sent by private conveyance to a safe point and there committed to wires.

By cutting the wires and then bringing them in contact in a proper manner, an amateur rebel operator commenced swearing by telegraph at the operator there. This puzzled the Memphians considerably until the matter was fully explained. Shortly afterwards communication suddenly ceased altogether. Mr. Silvis is there to manage for the building a new line by which our communication may be had direct to Louisville. Should he not succeed we may be cut off from the rest of mankind for an indefinite period.

A report, without proper foundation, was circulated yesterday, that the federal soldiers had burned Germantown and robbed and gutted stores as they passed through.

A man named Perin, said to be a lieutenant in the rebel army, was arrested here yesterday. He was lodged in Irving block, our temporary prison.

From the 85th Regiment—A Successful Skirmish.

HEADQUARTERS 85TH SCOTCH REGIMENT, MARTINSBURG, VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An outlying picket composed of Company I, and a few cavalry of Col. Voss' Regiment lying beside our camp, under the command of Captain Mapes and Lieutenant Knowles, were sent to guard a pass in the North Mountain, distant about seven miles. Along this route Ashby's cavalry and guerrilla parties are accustomed to enter this valley on their plundering raids. Our Col. wished to get hold of a few of these active rebels, and close this region against sudden inroads; he therefore laid this [illegible]

It was eminently successful. Through the [illegible]